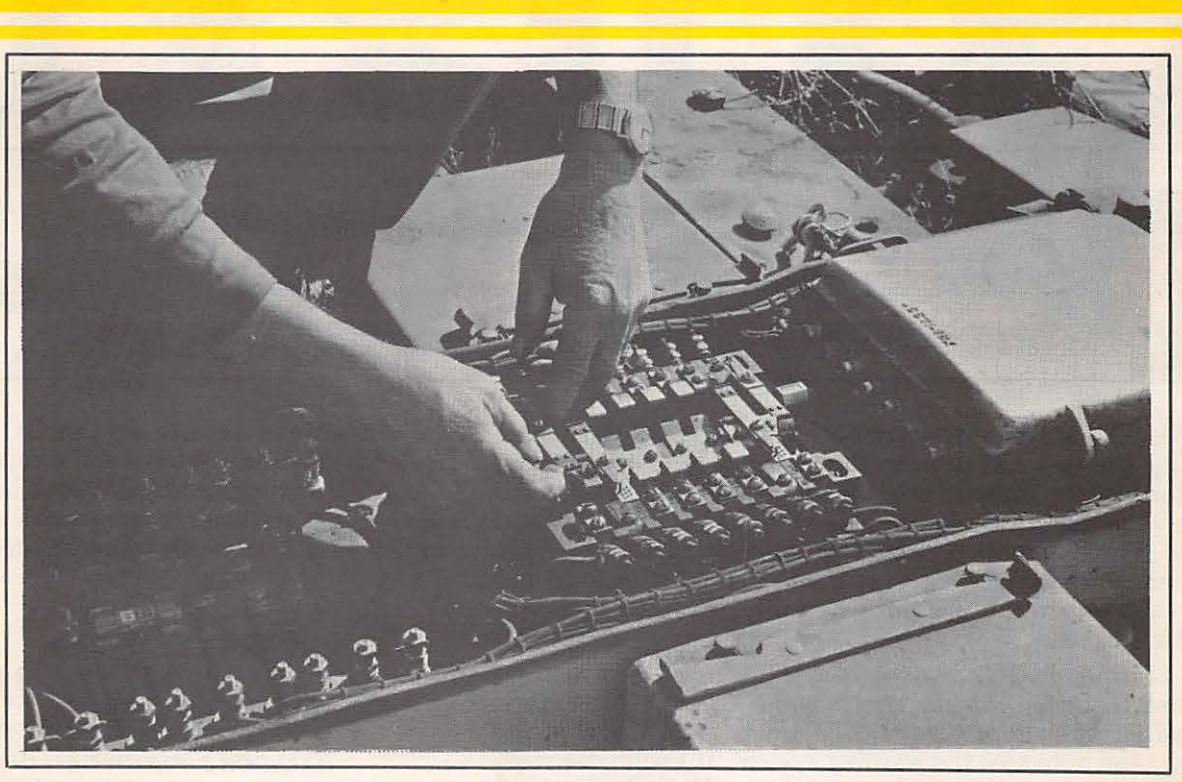
SEPTEMBER, 1966

THE Signalman's JOURNAL



A Labor Day Message to Signalmen . . . . Page 200

Election of Delegates Alternates, and Delegates-At-Large . . . . Page 203

More Questions and Answers — Feb. 7, 1965 Agreement . . . Page 216

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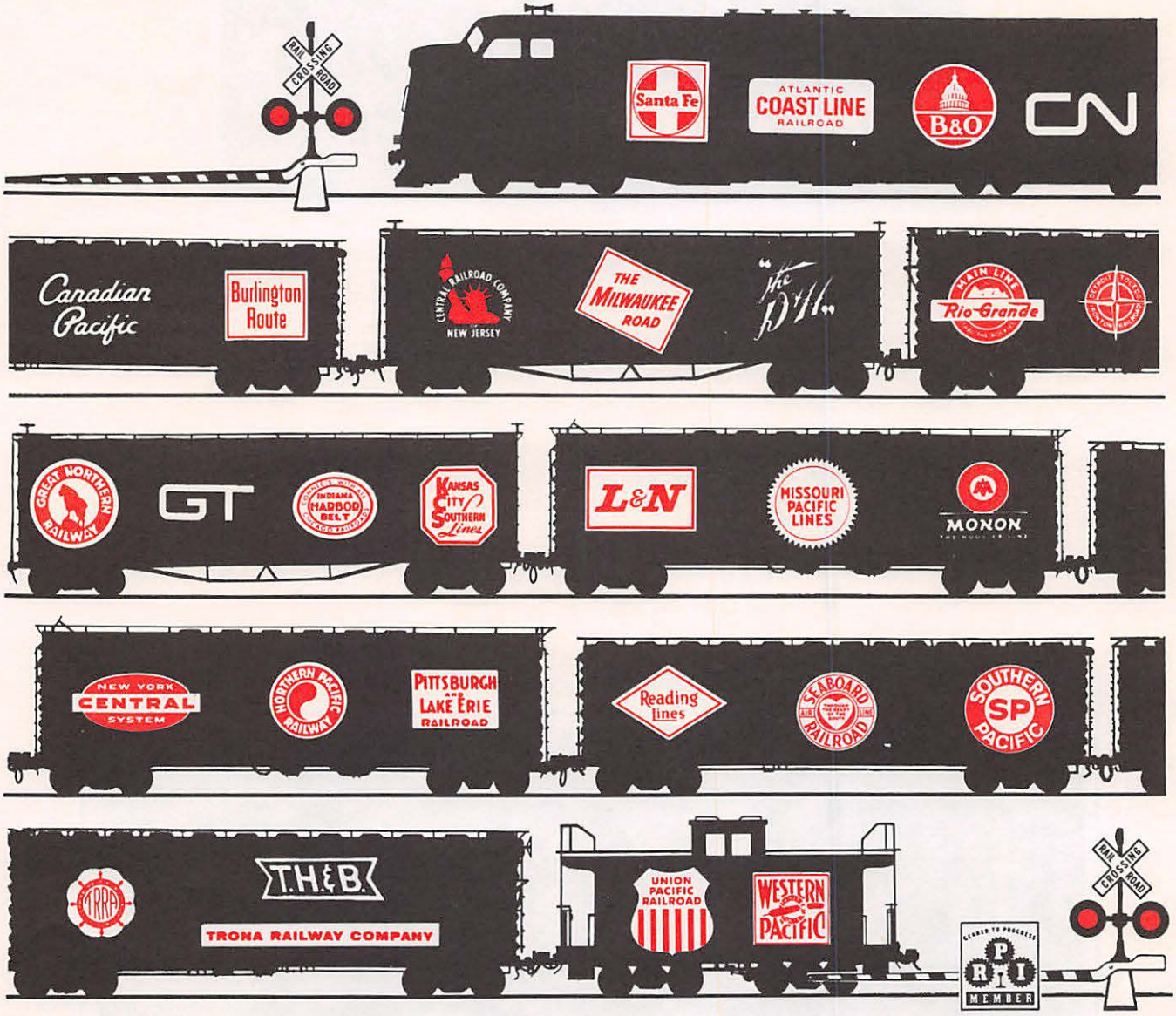

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SEPTEMBER, 1966

Vol. 47, No. 9

IN THIS ISSUE:

Determine Your Rights Under FELA 198

Labor Day — 1966 200
By President Jesse Clark

News From Canada 202
By Claude Jodoin, CLC President

1967 Convention

Election of Delegates, Alternates, and Delegates-At-Large 203
By Secretary-Treasurer C. J. Chamberlain

Your Washington Reporter 204
By Harry D. Garduk

Railroad News In Brief 205

Report on Supplemental Pensions 205

Legislation Puts 'Teeth' in NRAB Awards 206

Know The Candidate 208

Questions and Answers — Feb. 7, 1965 Agreement 216

COPE Report 220

Local Lodge News 221

Obituary 224

1

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Determine Your Rights Under FELA

Members who are injured on the job and the dependents of those members who have been killed or have died as the result of such injuries should by all means ascertain their rights and benefits under the Federal Employers' Liability Act before attempting any settlement with the railroad.

Below is a list of attorneys who, on the basis of information made available to us, are competent to give full information and assistance to those in need of it.

This list is compiled and maintained on the strength of information furnished us by both attorneys and members. The accuracy of the list that we will publish from time to time depends entirely on the information furnished us. Therefore, everyone concerned is urged to keep us informed regarding cases handled, nature of the case, terms of the settlement, commendations, criticisms, etc.

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LABOR DAY - 1966

By President Jesse Clark

Increased Labor Productivity is the primary source of our high standard of living. By raising the standard of living, Labor has created a greater market for industry resulting in greatly increased profits. Labor and Management alike should pause and give thanks that through the efforts of Labor and technological development, fantastic dreams have become reality.

We are living in the midst of plenty. Poverty, hunger and despair among the underprivileged must now be banned from our nation.

It is our sincere hope that industry will recognize Labor's contribution to this great wealth and willingly share the fruits of labor and advanced technology for the future economy of the world.

LABOR DAY is Labor's own holiday, a time for remembering and properly evaluating those benefits Labor has, through unity, gained throughout the years.

We have been taught to count our blessings on Thanksgiving and thank the Lord for those blessings. LABOR DAY is also a day for counting our blessings.

Many of the older members of our Labor force remember those times of strife and turmoil when workers first joined hands in unity to combine their economic strength in an effort to gain the fruits of their labors and improve their standard of living.

Those of you who remember the years that followed Labor's first faltering steps towards recognition will also remember industry's retaliation and the hardships endured by honest men fighting for their place in society.

Much has been gained, nearly everyone working in our craft in the railroad industry enjoys a reasonably high standard of living; of course there is room for improvement, but compared to the early worker, we enjoy an admirable place in our society.

We recognize that there are others in our society who have more than we have. We also know that we, combined and unified, can continue to fight for improved benefits and further improve our standard of living and lot in life.

Could we go it alone? I think that it is reasonable to assume that although we as individuals sometimes think we can gain a little extra on our own, we all recognize the fact that we could not long stand alone against the full force of combined management strength.

Labor, like the proverbial bundle of sticks, depends upon its unity for strength.

Our forefathers, through their courage and determination, have left us with an admirable heritage. We have inherited the system of collective bargaining. Of course we know it is not perfect and there is room for improvement but it has brought us tremendous gains which have enabled the workers to hold their heads up high and be counted.

Labor has not yet attained full stature and recognition. The road, which has been long and contained many pitfalls, extends beyond the horizon. But, the workers, industry, and even the government know and recognize the effect of Labor unity.

President Lyndon B. Johnson, as he signed the Older Americans Act, pointed out that the legislative efforts of Labor in one affiliated organization "has done more good for more people than any other group in America.

"It helps young and old and middle-aged. It's interested in education, in housing, in poverty programs, and does much good for millions who have never belonged to a union as for its own members.

"That is my conception of an organization working in the public interest," President Johnson declared. "I've wanted to say this for a long time because I believe the American people ought to know the remarkable contribution which organized labor makes to the promotion of sound legislation."

It appears quite obvious that the President of the United States knows and recognizes the strength of unity in the Labor Movement, however, it is also quite obvious that the individual in the Labor Movement **does not always recognize how important his contribution is.**

It frequently becomes apparent that the individual worker, in failing to recognize the importance of his contribution, adopts the attitude of "let George do it." To further strengthen our position we must accept full responsibility for our share of the work. We all enjoy the yield. "As ye sow, so shall ye reap." By a strong, healthy, and progressive movement the harvest will be great.

There is much to be done. Only recently our country's Congress passed legislation providing tremendous advances correcting social inequities and providing for our elderly. There is much more to be done. We cannot accept our present position as a comfortable leveling off place; there is too much poverty and there is also room for improvements in social welfare.

We all consider the opportunity to earn a good living as one of our democratic rights and a review of government statistics shows that unemployment is steadily declining. We all welcome this reduction, however, we recognize the seriousness of the situation when we consider that there are approximately four million unemployed people who are unable to earn a decent living.

Obviously, in its effort to earn a good living, Labor expects to share in what it produces and to date, in our opinion, there still remains an imbalance between what Labor produces and our contribution to the economy and the profits of industry. We do not condemn profits and realize that if our employers are to remain in business they must earn a fair return on their investment. We do not, however, agree that we should be charged with the

responsibility for inflation when industry receives the "lion's share" of the product of Labor.

It is an indisputable fact that productivity of Labor is at an all time high — this, notwithstanding new techniques and new technology being employed by Management. With this combination the entire populace benefits and our entire economy moves forward. Therefore, Labor has a just right to demand and receive not only production increases but also cost of living adjustments, if for no other reason than to keep pace with our ever expanding and dynamic economy.

With profits at an all time high, we are of the belief that our "Labor Day Message" should be directed in a very large measure to our employers urging them to show their appreciation in celebrating LABOR DAY by sharing the wealth with the working masses who have contributed so much to their earnings. Certainly we would all profit thereby.

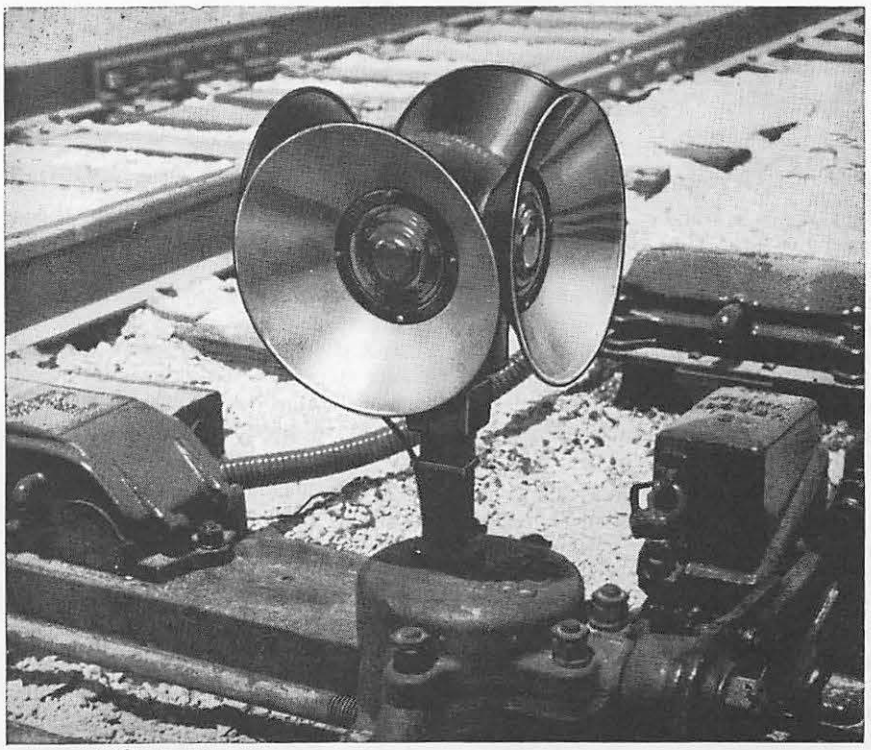
Both Labor and Management have the opportunity and the responsibility, yes, the sacred duty, of proving for all time that under the American System of Free Enterprise, American businessmen, doing things the American way, can accomplish more than any other system on earth and this is the season to show our thankfulness.

A healthy economy with full employment is an indispensable criterion for the success of a stabilized government. The trade union movement must continue, as it has in the past, to be wide awake to the general health of the American Society on behalf of all people, for America must remain prosperous or soon drift into stagnation and become the prey of the enemies of our entire system.

Strong unions can make a valuable contribution to the enrichment of their membership and the whole country through workable solutions to our problems through collective bargaining, without coercion or compulsion. We can be thankful for this as in our industry we have generally enjoyed these privileges. But it must be pointed out and emphasized, not only on LABOR DAY but every day, that we have a right to inquire: What is going to happen to the people we represent, if we are restricted by the budget difficulties of Management or by repressive legislation? What about our personal budget difficulties? Our family budget difficulties? These are our common problems and Labor must never be restricted from their endeavor to secure gains on behalf of their members because such gains enrich the lives of men everywhere.

Special LABOR DAY messages are being delivered in meeting places throughout the nation in observance of this holiday. We should pause and give thanks that, through the efforts of Labor and the development of machines, we have turned fantastic dreams into realities and look forward to greater accomplishments.

Poverty, hunger and despair among the underprivileged everywhere, regardless of race, creed, national origin or station in life, must be banned from our nation, now and forever. We are living in a world of plenty and we must have dignity for all.



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news from Canada

Labour Day Message

By Claude Jodoin
President, Canadian Labour Congress

THE FACT THAT LABOUR Day is a holiday which is enjoyed by most Canadians need not detract from the fact that it marks recognition of the place of organized labour in modern society. Trade unions have devoted a major part of their efforts to obtaining for workers the right to leisure and relaxed enjoyment of the fruits of their labour.

Nevertheless, particularly this year, Labour Day must be a time for trade unionists to consolidate their forces, strengthen their ranks and express their collective views in a loud and clear voice. This is an occasion on which many observers of the labour scene make profound statements about the recognition of unions and the established place of organized labour; and this is often followed by the suggestion, at least by inference, that unions should soft-pedal some of their more vigorous activities.

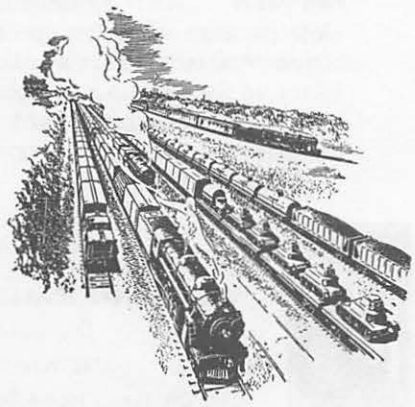
We cannot accept this kind of suggestion. Every single advance that labour has won over the years, and there have been many, has been the outcome of struggle, often, unfortunately, bitter struggle. This has been true in gains made in both collective bargaining and the legislative field. But it would be highly dangerous to assume that because we have made progress, the gains we have won will automatically remain.

We have been going through a period in which there has been too much tendency to lull the labour movement into an atmosphere of satisfaction. The kind of attacks to which our movement is subjected are often far more subtle than they used to be; but they are there and we must be prepared to meet them.

Recently we have seen the courts used to try to prevent workers from openly expressing support for fellow workers engaged in a struggle to break their way out of sub-standard wage structure. Employers following a well-beaten path to the courts and getting injunctions are not only endangering the labour movement and all it stands for, but are interfering with freedom of expression and our democratic way of life.

At the same time we hear renewed efforts to raise the old bogey of compulsory arbitration as a miracle cure for disputes. Not only has compulsory arbitration been proven unsuccessful in ending work stoppages but it is a complete denial of the democratic system of collective bargaining. A system under which a government-appointed body would impose wages and working conditions smacks of slave labour.

We see others attempting to break down the national bargaining pattern that has been established in a number of industries and which is the only practical method of meeting the needs of these people. To replace this system with regional or district bargaining would deprive thousands of workers of the benefit of national standards and would do very great damage in regionalizing the country at a time when one of our greatest national needs is unity.



During the past few months many of our organizations have been successful in concluding contracts which have provided marked increases. These have been long overdue. The pattern of profits has been steadily rising and it is not surprising that Canadian workers are insisting on obtaining their share. This is a trend which is going to continue.

At the same time we must press toward our legislative targets. The long and tortuous struggle to win such a worthy objective as a health plan for all Canadians is evidence of the fact that this is a continuing struggle. The story of medicare can be applied in many other fields.

Nor must we allow our very proper concern with these domestic matters to detract from our concern about international affairs. There is evidence of a tightening of ranks among workers who are members of free and democratic trade unions. We must use this strength internationally and within our own country to press for every measure that can contribute to world peace and to aiding those in developing countries. Great moral and financial strength must be given to the United Nations so that it can become a greater and more effective force for peace.

Thus, in keeping what we have gained and in moving on to greater things, we should dedicate this Labour Day to strengthening our movement, for there is no doubt it will be called on to make as great a contribution in the future as it has in the past.

Election of Delegates, Alternates, and Delegates-at-Large

By C. J. Chamberlain
Secretary-Treasurer

THE NEXT REGULAR TRIennial Convention of The Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen will be held in Chicago, Illinois at the Pick-Congress Hotel, 520 South Michigan Avenue. Sessions will commence Monday, August 14, 1967. Each Local Lodge is entitled to be represented by two delegates at the Convention.

The Constitution provides that a Subordinate Lodge desiring to be represented at the Convention shall elect its delegates and alternates after January 1, 1967.

For the information of all Subordinate Lodges and to insure that all delegates and alternates will be properly elected in accordance with Constitution provisions, we are reproducing the governing provisions as follows:

Eligibility of Delegates

"Sec. 90. No member shall be eligible to election either as delegate or alternate unless he is in good standing both with the Grand Lodge and the Subordinate Lodge of which he is a member. To be eligible either as delegate or alternate, a member must be actively employed in railroad signal service. This provision, however, does not apply to those members devoting their entire time to Brotherhood work.

"Sec. 91. **No member shall be eligible to election either as delegate or alternate unless he is a member in good standing with the Grand Lodge and the Subordinate Lodge of which he is a member and has been in good standing for the entire past two years previous to his election.** However, a member who has been furloughed and granted a withdrawal card but who has later resumed work and deposited his withdrawal card shall be considered as eligible for election. Delegates and alternates elected by a Subordinate Lodge that has held its charter for less than two years previous to such election must have been members in good standing since the application for the charter of said Subordinate Lodge.

"Sec. 92. **No member shall be eligible to election as delegate or alternate whose Subordinate Lodge is not in good standing with Grand Lodge and the General Committee.**

"Sec. 93. **No Subordinate Lodge shall be represented in the Convention that is indebted to Grand Lodge or the General Committee for per capita tax or for any other monies past due.**

"Sec. 94. A Brother while holding office in any other labor organization, either on or off the railroad, shall not be eligible to represent a Subordiante Lodge either as a delegate or alternate, provided, however, that this shall not apply to members holding office in central labor bodies.

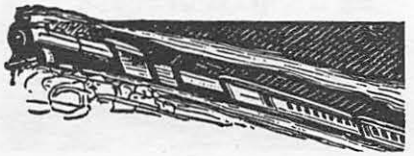
Delegates-at-Large

"Sec. 95. A Subordinate Lodge in good standing and on a system of railroad having more than one Subordinate Lodge, that does not send a delegate to a Convention, may certify the General Chairman of their railroad to represent the Subordinate Lodge as delegate, providing the General Chairman has been elected by secret ballot, as provided for in Article III of this Constitution, and providing agreeable arrangements have been made between the Subordinate Lodge and the General Chairman.

"Sec. 96. A General Chairman, who has been elected by secret ballot as provided for in Article III of this Constitution, not certified as a delegate as provided in Section 95 of this Article and who attends a Convention shall be known as delegate-at-large and shall have a voice and only one vote on the floor. Grand Lodge will not pay wages or expenses of any General Chairman attending a Convention as a delegate-at-large or representing a Subordinate Lodge.

Qualifications and Elections of Delegates and Alternates

"Sec. 98. A Subordinate Lodge desiring to be represented at the Convention shall, subsequently to January 1 of the year in which the Convention is held, elect, by secret ballot, one or two delegates and alternates, either at a regular meeting of the Subordinate Lodge or by a secret mail ballot to all members in good standing, the method of election to be determined by the Subordinate Lodge.



"Sec. 99. Alternates for delegates shall also be elected, by secret ballot, at the same time delegates are elected, **it being specified which alternate is elected for which delegate.** In case a delegate fails to qualify or cannot attend the Convention, his alternate shall represent the Subordinate Lodge.

"Sec. 100. In the event that a regularly elected delegate or his alternate is unable to attend the Convention, the Subordinate Lodge may fill the vacancy at any regular or special meeting prior to the Convention. Such election, when necessary, will be by secret ballot.

"Sec. 101. A credential certifying that the member named therein has been duly elected to represent his Subordinate Lodge at the Convention for which it is issued, shall be furnished each delegate and shall be signed by the Chief and the Recording Secretary under Subordinate Lodge Seal, and shall be countersigned by the President and the Secretary-Treasurer of Grand Lodge.

"Sec. 102. When nominations for delegates and alternates have been properly closed additional nominations shall not be considered. Where a candidate for delegate or alternate is unopposed, a secret ballot shall not be required to be taken. Write-in votes and voting by proxy shall not be permitted in the election of delegates and alternates.

"Sec. 103. The provisions of Section 90 to 101 inclusive, of this Article shall also apply to the election of delegates and alternates to special Conventions. No delegate or alternate can qualify to represent his Subordinate Lodge in any Convention unless elected in accordance with the provisions of Sections 90 to 101 inclusive, of this Article."

The foregoing is published for the information of the membership and we urge that each Local follow the requirements of these provisions very closely so that all delegates will be qualified and elected in accordance with provisions of the Constitution.

YOUR WASHINGTON Reporter

By Harry D. Garduk

MAJOR LEGISLATION HAD its ups and downs in Washington during the past month, but in the meantime the nation's capital took great interest in the flood or reports of railroad prosperity.

Probably the most comprehensive of the reports came in an article in Fortune that showed that America's 50 biggest transportation companies had a far greater "escalation" in profits over 1964 than any other major sector of U.S. business.

Of particular interest among these were 27 large railroads which showed profit gains averaging 27 percent, according to Fortune.

The railroad gain of 27 percent compared with a 16.1 percent increase for the 500 largest industrial corporations, 7 percent for the 50 largest banks, 6.8 percent for the 50 largest life insurance companies, and 12 percent for the 50 largest merchandising companies.

All of these figures are for net profits—AFTER payment of ALL costs and taxes.

The railroad profit increases, Fortune pointed out, were not due to higher prices for transportation. Rather, they were due to increased traffic and increased productivity of employes.

Railroads reported further hefty increases in 1966. Here are some examples of the profits (after taxes and all charges) announced by some railroads for the first half of this year:

Pennsylvania, $41.2 million, up 27 percent over the same period of 1965; Chicago & North Western, $14.8 million, up a whopping 284 percent (including earnings from subsidiaries); Burlington, $10.8 million, up 122 percent; New York Central, $25 million, up 80 percent; Norfolk & Western, $46.2 million, up 4 percent; Missouri Pacific, $16.1 million, up 19 percent; Great Northern, $16.5 million, up nearly 80 percent.

* * *

Railroads received a further "shot in the arm" from the long airline strike which saw a surge in passenger traffic on many lines. Some reported "windfalls" of 30 to 50 percent in added passengers.

Moreover, difficulties faced by passengers in getting decent train accommodations during the airline strike were viewed as a sharp indicator of trouble ahead for the U.S. if a national emergency should suddenly require the railroads to carry passengers at, say, the World War II rate.

On that point, newspaper columnist Edwin A. Lahey pointed out that if such emergency should arise, "our transportation system suddenly would become chaotic." He cited the fact that passenger cars in service have plunged from nearly 46,000 in the World War II period to only a little more than 21,000 now, and Pullman cars have skidded from nearly 8,000 to less than 1,500.

Lahey said it should be "hard for any official concerned with our national transportation policy to miss the ominious implications" of this situation.

* * *

Meanwhile, Railway Age, which often speaks authoritatively of management's views, waxed enthusiastic in reporting the outlook for the railroads.

Noting that both rail-ton mileage and carloadings were rising sharply week after week and the outlook was for more of the same, the magazine said:

"If present trends continue, the railroads may set all-time records in ton-miles, in gross revenues and in net income by the end of 1966."

The article titled "Railroads open the throttle for a Record Year," added:

"Despite equipment shortages, king-size wage demands, declining passenger traffic and increasing competition for the nation's freight business, industry managers are more optimistic than they have been in years."

It talked of the "brightest, shiniest prospects railroad managers have seen in many years."

"Revenues at the 1966 half-way mark," it emphasized, "topped $5 billion. That makes '66 a good bet to equal or better the industry's all-time high revenue high, 1953's $10.6 billion.

"Net income (after payment of taxes, interest and all charges) is up, too. Estimated net income will be right at $420 million for the first half. Should trends continue through the last half and no adverse influences interfere, the industry may very well post record earnings—equal or surpassing 1953's $903 million.

"Revenue ton-miles are also rising to record levels. With 366 billion ton miles of transportation already produced in the first half of '66 freight tonnage may very easily reach record levels by the end of the year," exceeding "the all time record in ton-mile production—the 746 billion ton-miles produced in World War year 1945."

* * *

While faring so well on profits, railroads and their staffs were doing a job for the nation—"a superb job of delivering the goods on time to port regions where it is transferred to ships bound for Vietnam." Moreover they were doing this in the face of the box-car shortage, Modern Railroads magazine pointed out.

Nearly every day, some 170 ships loaded largely with freight delivered by the railroads leave the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf port areas for Vietnam.

"Defense Department experts are quick with their praise citing in particular the efficient movement of freight to port areas," the article pointed out. "If there has been any difficulty, it has been at the port areas after the railroads (and railroaders) have delivered the goods and their responsibility has ended."

* * *

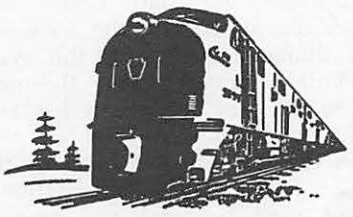
Lately, there has been another railroad high—in penalties assessed against them for violating safety measures. Forty-two railroads were

charged with 387 separate violations and the fines levied against them totaled $96,600 in June in cases prosecuted by the Department of Justice in U.S. Federal Courts.

The scab-operated Florida East Coast was fined a total of $7,750 for 31 violations of the Safety Appliance Act.

Among other heavy fines were $8,500 against the Milwaukee Road for 34 violations of the Safety Appliance Act and $400 for two violations of the Hours of Service Act; $8,250 against the Central of Georgia for 33 violations of the Safety Appliance Act; $6,500 against the Southern Pacific for 26 violations of the Safety Appliance Act; $5,750 against the Chicago and North Western for 23 violations of the Safety Appliance Act, and $5,250 against the Rock Island for 21 violations of the Safety Appliance Act.

Railroad NEWS IN BRIEF



THE BELT RAILWAY COMpany of Chicago has placed an order with Westinghouse Air Brake Company (WABCO) Union Switch & Signal Division for 72 Hevi Car Kits for upgrading retarders at Clearing Yard to handle 160 ton gross weight cars.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL Railways has placed an order with Westinghouse Air Brake Company (WABCO) Union Switch & Signal Division for engineering and signaling equipment for installation between Burlington and Bowmanville on the Oakville and Kingston Subdivisions including the additional equipment and engineering required for commuter service in the vicinity of Toronto.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND Ohio Railway Company has placed an order with Union Switch & Signal Division of Westinghouse Air Brake Company (WABCO) for 60 units of locomotive radio equipment. Of these units, 18 will be new installations on the Northern Region; the balance will replace obsolete units at Richmond, Va., Newport News, Va., and at Huntington, West Va.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILroad Company has ordered car classification equipment from General Railway Signal Company for Pavonia Yard, Camden, New Jersey. The order includes Type F4 weight-responsive, hydraulically operated car retarders, a speed control system, and automatic switching. The yard consists of 32 tracks arranged in four groups.

THE NEW YORK CITY Transit Authority has ordered automatic block signaling and N X(eNtrance - eXit) interlocking control equipment from General Railway Signal Company for the IND 6th Avenue Line. The block signaling will be installed on new express tracks.

Supplemental Pension Plan — Brotherhoods and Carriers Reach Agreement

On August 24 an agreement was signed in Washington, D. C. by Brotherhood and Carrier representatives covering Supplemental Pension Legislation.

A joint subcommittee of reresentatives of the parties visited chairmen of appropriate subcommittees of Congress August 25 to secure immediate introduction of a bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act to provide for the supervision and administration of the new fund.

A full account of the agreement and proposed bill will be carried in our October issue, however, here is a brief outline of the provisions:

Retroactive eligibility is limited to those individuals who are first awarded an annuity on or after July 1, 1966.

Disability annuitants who first received an annuity award on or after July 1, 1966 will receive a supplemental annuity upon reaching age 65, providing they have 25 or more years of service.

The bill will provide for the 7 percent increase in basic annuities with a ¼ percent increase in tax applicable to both employes and employers.

A tax of 2 cents an hour on total hours paid for—applicable to the employer, including labor organizations—whose employes are covered by the act, would provide approximately $34 million a year, funding for the new plan.

Benefits payable under the plan, for the first month following the date of enactment, to employes retiring at the age of 65 or over having 25 years of service would be $45. For each year of service over 25, up to 30 years, the employe would receive an additional $5. Thus, an employe with 30 or more years of service would receive the maximum of $70.

The legislation would cover a five year period with provisions for a survey during the fifth year.

The moratorium agreement provides that all pending Section 6 notices for supplemental annuities be withdrawn.

Legislation Puts 'Teeth' In NRAB Awards

PRESIDENT LYNDON B. Johnson signed into law on June 20 a bill which is significant to all railroad employes. The new legislation, identified as Public Law 89-456, is the first major revision to the Railway Labor Act within the past 32 years with the exception of the Union Shop Amendments. The legislation was strongly supported by your Brotherhood and other rail labor unions.

The new law will, in addition to making all Awards by the National Railroad Adjustment Board final and binding, make it possible for either the carriers or organizations to ask for a special board of adjustment to promptly decide claims outstanding on a given carrier.

One of the biggest inequities in the handling of disputes under the Railway Labor Act was that a carrier did not have to apply Awards by the National Railroad Adjustment Board so far as money claims were involved. In other words, this was a one-way street and all Awards were final and binding on the Organizations but in the case of money Awards, the Carrier could and did in many cases refuse to apply them and our only recourse was costly action in courts.

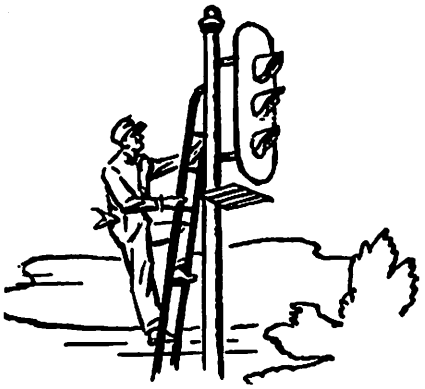
The expense involved in appealing a carrier's failure to refuse to apply an Award was just one of the obstacles involved. The other was that until recently the court would try the case again on its merits and with the anti-union opinion of a majority of the courts, we found they would then dismiss the claim as having no merit although the National Railroad Adjustment Board had sustained our position.

This amounted to the Carriers having two chances to defeat a claim whereas the Organizations had only the Adjustment Board to rely on for justice. A recent Supreme Court decision alleviated the situation to some extent but the courts were still left with the prerogative of setting the amount of penalty to be imposed and in many cases, the anti-union judges reduced the penalty to a nominal sum of one dollar and awarded the organization twenty-five dollars as reasonable attorney fees which the Railway Labor Act provides will be paid by the defendant in the event the plaintiff's appeal is upheld.

The Southern Railway System was the biggest offender in refusing to apply Adjustment Board Awards so far as our Organization is concerned. The fact that the Southern disregards its Agreement with our Organization leads to a good number of sustaining Awards by the Third Division. However, even when we won our case before the Board, the Southern in most instances would refuse to apply the Board's decision and take its chances with some anti-union jurge. It had been all too successful in this in the past.

However, Railroad Labor can thank the attitude of the Southern and similar Carriers for the overwhelming support given the new legislation. The legislation has two main provisions. First, the law provides that all future Awards by the National Railroad Adjustment Board shall be final and binding upon the parties and the Courts will be required to enforce the Awards of the National Railroad Adjustment Board and of special boards of adjustment regardless of whether the courts agree with the Awards' merits. A court could set aside an Award on limited grounds which we do not anticipate will be a problem.

Second, the legislation provides that either the carrier or organization can request that a special board of adjustment be established to promptly dispose of grievances. In the event one party requests that a special board of adjustment be established, the other party is bound to participate even though it may not wish to do so. This should make it possible to reduce the backlog of cases before the Adjustment Board so a grievance will be handled within a short time rather than the three to five years it now takes to dispose of a claim before the Third Division. It takes a longer period to dispose of claims before some of the other Divisions of the Board.



This feature of the legislation should result in fewer claims reaching the Board. In the past, many of our representatives have been told by Carrier officials that perhaps the organization had a legitimate claim but they would be retired before the case was decided by the Third Division and the claim would therefore, be denied by the Carrier.

This thinking should now stop as we have recourse to hasten a dispute to a final conclusion. This coupled with the provision that all Awards will be final and binding should cause some of the carriers to revamp their 16th Century thinking.

Our Brotherhood can reduce its backlog of cases almost one-half by requesting that special boards of adjustment be established to handle grievances that have arisen on about six properties. As a matter of fact, we tried this approach prior to the enactment of Public Law 89-456 but without much success.

As an example, we asked the Southern Pacific Company several months ago to join us in establishing a special board of adjustment to settle the outstanding claims on that property. The Carrier refused and we are presently in the process of setting up such a Board on the Southern Pacific under the new law.

We have more claims involving the Southern Pacific outstanding at the Board than any two other Carriers. The Southern Pacific stole the number one place from the Rock Island about two years ago. Of course, this is not a record to be envied but facts are facts.

In summary, we think the new legislation will make the Carriers live u pto their agreements more so than in the past as they must now realize that we can have our day in court in a relatively short time and they cannot depend on a five year waiting period before a grievance is settled and that such settlements will be final and binding.

SHANTY BANTER

OLD TIMER'S THEORY

Grandpa quit thinking of himself as a senior citizen. Now he regards himself as a dropout from the school of hard knocks.

Young smokers, in their stupid nicoteens, commit suicide.

THAT'S THE LAW

Some women take up the law and become lawyers.

Most women lay down the law and become wives.

Always put off until tomorrow what you shouldn't do at all.

COULDN'T UNDERSTAND THE OLD

If you want to keep peace and good relations in your home, wait until everybody understands the new math.

Minds, like parachutes, must be open in order to work.

HOW ABOUT TUMMY ACHES?

If scientific research does find a sure cure for headaches, many television programs will have to find new sponsors.

Great men are not always wise.

EYE APPEAL

The trouble in so many schools is that girls are still the most important subject.

It's not a cheaper car that people want. It's an expensive car that costs less.

SILENCE — STILL GOLDEN

The last letter in "female" is silent . . . and that's about the only thing about one that is.

BIRTH OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Recently, a single girl came into the office and began passing out cigars and candy, both with blue ribbons. Somewhat puzzled and most surprised, her co-workers asked why.

Proudly she displayed a solitaire on her left hand and announced: "It's a boy—six feet tall and 170 pounds."

Life is like a tennis game—the player who doesn't serve well is usually the loser.

HOW COME?

Why aren't vitamins put in cake and candy instead of in vegetables and pills?

The love of gain turns wise men into fools.

A MOTHER'S REQUEST

Now my darlings, go to sleep—
Through the night may quiet keep.
But in the morn when you awake—
Please stay quiet for headache's sake.

A small gift is better than a great promise.

BORED BREAKFAST

If you want to know what is behind the headlines, ask any wife. She'll tell you it's her husband, especially at the breakfast table.

Some of the greatest bounces are the result of the fall that pride went before.

INVOLUNTARY DIETING

Doctors will tell you that if you eat slowly, you will eat less. That is particularly true if you are a member of a large family.

SIMPLE AS TWO + TWO

A teacher, trying to emphasize a point in logic, asked his class, "If the United States is bounded by Canada on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Mexico on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west, how old am I?"

"You'd be 44."

"That's right, young man!" exclaimed the surprised teacher. "How did you know?"

"It's easy. I have a brother who is a half wit; he's 22."

It is a sign that your reputation is small and sinking, if your own tongue must praise you.

JUST TRYING TO HELP

Seeing a car rolling down the street without a driver, a man dashed from the sidewalk, climbed into the driver's seat and slammed on the brakes.

A second man appeared from behind the car, puffing and yelling: "Get out, fathead! I'm pushing my car to a gas station and you're the third quick thinker I've met in the last two blocks."

Gratitude is the music of the heart.

"I" PROBLEM

"Why do you think I am a poor judge of human nature?"

"Because you have such a good opinion of yourself!"

To a good man nothing that happens is evil.

HAPPY HUNTING

A woman was ill in bed and her husband was making her a cup of tea.

"I can't find the tea," he called out.

"I don't know what could be easier to find," she answered. "It's right in front on the pantry shelf in a cocoa tin marked matches."

If you put good in, you can take good out.

QUICK THINKER

Teacher to Johnny, who has trouble pronouncing his R's, "I want you to say after me: 'Robert gave Richard a rap on the ribs for roasting the rabbit too rare.'"

Johnny: "Bob gave Dick a poke in the side for not cooking the bunny enough."

Know The Candidate

By President Jesse Clark

THE CASUAL OBSERVER OF THE AMERICAN political scene thinks of senators and congressmen as either Republicans or Democrats. Having discovered whether an individual wears the emblem of the elephant or the donkey, this same spectator may then conclude that the office holder is either pro- or anti-big business, labor, states' rights or civil rights.

However, the voting records of our elected representatives in Washington indicate that they more accurately fall into performance patterns generally labeled liberal or conservative. Thus, Republican Senators such as Javits, Case and Kuchel regularly vote the same way on most issues as the majority of liberal Northern Democrats. Conversely, many Southern Democratic congressmen often vote in coalition with the conservative bulk of the Republican delegations in both houses.

The Viet Nam controversy demonstrates, though, that we cannot always feel secure in labeling a legislator only as a conservative or a liberal. Those who vote as liberals on domestic issues may be found as either "hawks" or "doves" when it comes to foreign policy. The same is true of the so-called conservative group.

Another point to note: Some politicians who became liberals on civil rights only after that noble cause grew to a powerful movement have continued as the captives of big business by championing anti-labor legislation. Some of these men come from districts in which there is no real civil rights issue. It is easy for them to vote the "right" way when there cannot be an adverse effect upon them. But these same men whose financial support predominantly comes from large companies feel they cannot afford to displease their backers. It is apparently much more difficult for them to do what is right when it affects their friends' pocketbooks.

On the other side of the coin, some moderates and conservatives in the Congress have felt a genuine concern for labor's problems and have demonstrated their good faith by voting for progressive labor legislation. But when we consider all the above we must not ignore the fact that most of labor's support comes from liberal Democrats and liberal Republicans.

The point of all this is that you and I cannot know how our particular representative has voted or will stand on issues which are vital to us just by knowing his party affiliation or some other kind of label. We have to know *his* record. What has *he* said and, more importantly, how has *he* voted?

If you examine the accompanying voting record you will discover who has been your friend in Congress and who is deserving of your vote.

We have chosen what we believe to be the key votes cast in Congress on the major issues of vital concern to railroaders. Some are included because they are important to all Americans or to all working men; others because of their specific importance to all railroad workers. We urge you to study these carefully. It is your responsibility to know what your elected representatives have done that affects you.

There are other ways in which you can learn about your stake in your government. The most convenient way for the workingman is to read the newspapers and in particular the labor publications which are directed to his point of view.

In this issue, we are attempting to aid you in amassing the facts necessary so that you may vote in your best interests this coming November. If your interests are so much at stake, is it enough for you merely to register and vote for a label? We think not.

But it is more impotrant for *you* to come to this conclusion. We suggest that you think it over and decide which candidate will best represent you, and then get out and work for your man. We need many more representatives in Washington responsive to our needs. Whatever you do—be certain to register and vote.

A Word of Caution

A voting record is a useful tool designed to apprise our members about the performance of their representatives. It does not and cannot present a complete picture of a Congressman or Senator.

What we are saying is that other factors must also be considered and may at times outweigh raw percentages. Among these other factors are:

- The manner in which a legislator votes in committee.
- The amount of effort he expends on behalf of pro railway labor legislation and against anti railway labor legislation in committee.
- The amount of influence he possesses and exerts in railway labor's behalf among other legislators.
- The amount of influence he possesses and exerts in railway labor's behalf among governmental agencies.

Only after considering all these factors should you make up your mind.

Key to Voting Record:
R—In favor of RLEA Position
W—Against RLEA Position
—Absent or Not Voting
r—Paired—Favor RLEA Position
w—Paired—Against RLEA Position.

1st SESSION - 89th CONGRESS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Dist.	Name	Party	S-3 Appalachia Bill Final Passage	HR-6675 Medicare Byrnes Motion	HR-6675 Medicare Final Passage	HR-2362 Education Bill	HR-6675 Conference Report	HR-8283 Poverty Bill 1965 Amendment	HR-77 14(b) Motion To Recommit	HR-77 14(b) Passage	HR-9567 Aid To Higher Education	HR-5663 High Speed Transportation	HR-7371 Bennett Amendment	H Res-8 Adopt Rules Of 89th Congress	HR-7984 Passage Housing Bill	HR-6400 Voting Rights—Motion To Recommit	Votes This Session R	Votes This Session W	Cumulative R	Cumulative W
KEY VOTES OF ALABAMA																				
3	Andrews	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	W	0	11	47	72
8	Jones	Dem.	R	r	—	—	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	8	3	105	23
5	Selden	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	r	W	W	W	W	W	0	13	40	52
4	Andrews	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	13	1	13
6	Buchanan	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	w	R	W	W	W	W	1	12	1	12
2	Dickinson	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	12	1	12
1	Edwards	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	13	1	13
7	Martin	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	13	1	13
KEY VOTES OF ALASKA																				
AL	Rivers	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	56	0
KEY VOTES OF ARIZONA																				
3	Senner	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	13	0	24	2
2	Udall	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	12	2	33	4
1	Rhodes	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	w	W	W	W	2	11	13	75
KEY VOTES OF ARKANSAS																				
1	Gathings	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	37	108
4	Harris°	Dem.	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	—	W	W	R	8	5	66	64
2	Mills	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	—	8	5	83	61
3	Trimble	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	1	98	17
° Resigned 2/2/66																				
KEY VOTES OF CALIFORNIA																				
5	Burton	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	25	0
7	Cohelan	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	45	0
33	Dyal	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
9	Edwards	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	31	0
18	Hagen	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	83	11
34	Hanna	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	12	0	28	0
2	Johnson	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	53	2
4	Leggett	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	31	1
15	McFall	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	69	1
8	Miller	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	14	0	108	0
3	Moss	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	91	2
16	Sisk	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	77	3
38	Tunny	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	13	0	13	0
37	VanDeerlin	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	32	0
14	Baldwin°	Rep.	W	—	—	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	6	6	46	32
1	Clausen	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	12	4	25
10	Gubser	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	3	10	21	64
6	Mailliard	Rep.	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	3	8	33	48
12	Talcott	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	10	8	23
13	Teague	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	10	13	66
35	Utt	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	—	W	W	W	1	11	2	86
36	Wilson	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	11	14	73
11	Younger	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	11	16	73
	Los Angeles County																			
29	Brown	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	—	R	12	1	29	1
25	Cameron	Dem.	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	12	1	26	1
22	Corman	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	r	R	R	R	11	0	33	2
21	Hawkins	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	32	0
19	Holifield	Dem.	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	12	1	118	2
17	King	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	130	1
26	Roosevelt°°	Dem.	r	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	r	R	R	R	11	0	73	0
30	Roybal	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	31	0
31	Wilson	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	11	1	26	1
28	Bell	Rep.	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	5	9	12	28
° Deceased																				
°° Resigned																				

Continued on next page

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Continued from previous page																				
23	Clawson	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	W	0	12	1	24
32	Hosmer	Rep.	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	—	w	W	W	w	3	8	21	64
24	Lipscomb	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	11	9	76
27	Reinecke	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	3	10	3	10
20	Smith	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	6	62
KEY VOTES OF COLORADO																				
4	Aspinall	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	12	2	106	9
3	Evans	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	—	R	R	R	12	0	12	0
2	McVicker	Dem.	r	R	R	R	—	—	—	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	9	0	9	0
1	Rogers	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	99	5
KEY VOTES OF CONNECTICUT																				
1	Daddario	Dem.	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	12	2	51	3
3	Giaimo	Dem.	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	12	2	46	3
6	Grabowski	Dem.	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	12	1	38	1
4	Irwin	Dem.	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	1	13	1
5	Monagan	Dem.	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	12	1	51	3
2	St. Onge	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	31	0
KEY VOTES OF DELAWARE																				
AL	McDowell	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	64	1
KEY VOTES OF FLORIDA																				
2	Bennett	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	62	60
4	Fascell	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	12	2	63	16
9	Fuqua	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	8	23
10	Gibbons	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	11	3	23	9
7	Haley	Dem.	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	3	11	18	70
5	Herlong	Dem.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	w	W	W	W	4	9	33	79
8	Matthews	Dem.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	3	10	44	49
3	Pepper	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	64	11
6	Rogers	Dem.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	10	31	49
1	Sikes	Dem.	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	5	11	61	65
12	Cramer	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	3	10	12	65
11	Gurney	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	11	5	26
KEY VOTES OF GEORGIA																				
7	Davis	Dem.	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	6	8	22	17
6	Flynt	Dem.	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	3	11	25	49
1	Hagan	Dem.	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	5	9	20	19
9	Landrum	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	—	r	W	R	W	8	4	49	38
4	Mackay	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	—	R	11	2	11	2
2	O'Neal	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	1	11	1	11
10	Stephens	Dem.	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	—	R	W	R	W	6	7	22	17
8	Tuten	Dem.	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	7	7	19	13
5	Weltner	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	12	2	28	4
3	Callaway	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	1	12	1	12
KEY VOTES OF HAWAII																				
AL	Matsunaga	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	32	0
AL	Mink	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
KEY VOTES OF IDAHO																				
1	White	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	12	0	30	1
2	Hansen	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	2	12
KEY VOTES OF ILLINOIS																				
21	Gray	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	12	2	72	7
24	Price	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	126	0
19	Schisler	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	13	0	13	0
23	Shipley	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	—	—	R	R	—	R	10	0	46	1
16	Anderson	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	w	W	W	W	2	11	4	34

Continued on next page

Dist.	Name	Party	S-3 Appalachia Bill Final Passage	HR-6675 Medicare Byrnes Motion	HR-6675 Medicare Final Passage	HR-2362 Education Bill	HR-6675 Conference Report	HR-5283 Poverty Bill 1965 Amendment	HR-77 14(b) Motion To Recommit	HR-77 14(b) Passage	HR-9567 Aid To Higher Education	HR-5863 High Speed Transportation	HR-7371 Bennett Amendment	H Res-8 Adopt Rules Of 89th Congress	HR-7984 Passage Housing Bill	HR-6400 Voting Rights—Motion To Recommit	Votes This Session R	Votes This Session W	Cumulative R	Cumulative W
Continued from previous page																				
17	Arends	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	w	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	11	30	124
14	Erlenborn	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	1	12	1	12
20	Findley	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	13	3	37
12	McClory	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	3	11	4	25
18	Michel	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	10	56
15	Reid	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	1	12	4	27
22	Springer	Rep.	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	R	—	W	w	W	2	9	25	74
	Chicago—Cook County																			
7	Annunzio	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
1	Dawson	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	13	0	113	0
5	Kluczynski	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	13	0	98	1
3	Murphy	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	56	0
2	O'Hara	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	13	0	108	1
11	Pucinski	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	13	0	54	0
6	Ronan	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
8	Rostenkowski	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	13	0	54	0
9	Yates	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	99	3
10	Collier	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	r	W	W	W	W	1	12	5	55
4	Derwinski	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	w	—	W	W	W	W	0	12	4	47
13	Rumsfeld	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	r	—	W	W	W	W	0	11	3	26
	KEY VOTES OF INDIANA																			
3	Brademas	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	55	0
8	Denton	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	101	3
9	Hamilton	Dem.	w	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	0	13	0
11	Jacobs	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
1	Madden	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	R	12	1	131	1
5	Roush	Dem.	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	12	2	48	4
4	Adair	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	0	13	16	86
7	Bray	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	13	39	65
2	Halleck	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	w	W	W	R	—	w	W	W	W	1	10	33	114
10	Harvey	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	w	W	W	R	W	W	W	—	—	1	10	17	86
6	Roudebush	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	13	6	33
	KEY VOTES OF IOWA																			
4	Bandstra	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	13	1
2	Culver	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
6	Greigg	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	13	0	13	0
7	Hansen	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	13	1
1	Schmidhauser	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
5	Smith	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	12	1	52	3
3	Gross	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	13	31	93
	KEY VOTES OF KANSAS																			
1	Dole	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	11	3	37
3	Ellsworth	Rep.	w	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	w	W	R	W	6	6	13	23
2	Mize	Rep.	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	3	11	3	11
4	Shriver	Rep.	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	3	11	8	30
5	Skubitz	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	4	27
	KEY VOTES OF KENTUCKY																			
4	Chelf	Dem.	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	W	R	R	11	2	84	32
3	Farnsley	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	r	R	R	R	12	0	12	0
2	Natcher	Dem.	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	12	2	73	15
7	Perkins	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	110	6
1	Stubblefield	Dem.	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	8	6	40	15
6	Watts	Dem.	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	8	6	74	27
5	Carter	Rep.	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	5	8	5	8
	KEY VOTES OF LOUISIANA																			
2	Boggs	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	104	1
1	Hebert	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	R	—	W	W	2	10	43	72
8	Long	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	R	W	W	W	2	11	15	14
6	Morrison	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	83	23
5	Passman	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	w	1	11	40	71
7	Thompson°	Dem.	R	W	R	W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	W	R	—	3	3	42	22
4	Waggonner	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	w	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	11	3	30
3	Willis	Dem.	R	R	R	R	w	r	W	W	R	—	W	W	R	R	7	4	58	46

° Deceased

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KEY VOTES OF MAINE																				
2	Hathaway	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
1	Tupper	Rep.	R	W	R	r	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	r	W	8	3	26	9
KEY VOTES OF MARYLAND																				
4	Fallon	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	97	24
7	Friedel	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	90	3
3	Garmatz	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	13	0	117	2
2	Long	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	28	3
5	Machen	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
AL	Sickles	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	32	0
6	Mathias	Rep.	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	—	W	R	R	R	9	4	27	12
1	Morton	Rep.	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	w	W	—	—	3	8	8	19
KEY VOTES OF MASSACHUSETTS																				
2	Boland	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	89	4
11	Burke	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	55	1
4	Donohue	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	120	4
7	Macdonald	Dem.	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	1	71	1
9	McCormack	Dem.	SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE																109	18
8	O'Neil	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	13	0	85	4
3	Philbin	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	121	9
6	Bates	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	5	9	30	80
1	Conte	Rep.	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	R	7	7	28	26
12	Keith	Rep.	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	8	5	19	33
10	Martin	Rep.	W	W	R	R	R	w	W	W	—	—	W	W	r	W	3	7	46	82
5	Morse	Rep.	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	—	W	W	R	R	8	5	25	14
KEY VOTES OF MICHIGAN																				
11	Clevenger	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
19	Farnum	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	13	0	13	0
7	Mackie	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
12	O'Hara	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	53	1
3	Todd	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	w	R	13	0	13	0
2	Vivian	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
18	Broomfield	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	5	9	28	41
10	Cederberg	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	10	13	77
6	Chamberlain	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	10	16	54
5	Ford	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	—	W	W	W	2	11	25	95
9	Griffin	Rep.	w	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	10	18	50
8	Harvey	Rep.	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	—	R	W	W	W	W	4	9	7	29
4	Hutchinson	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	3	11	4	26
	Detroit—Wayne County																			
1	Conyers	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
13	Diggs	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	r	R	R	R	13	0	66	1
16	Dingell	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	67	0
15	Ford	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
17	Griffiths	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	75	1
14	Nedzi	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	33	1
KEY VOTES OF MINNESOTA																				
8	Blatnik	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	11	0	112	2
5	Fraser	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	32	0
4	Karth	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	13	0	54	0
6	Olson	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	31	0
7	Langen	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	8	48
3	MacGregor	Rep.	W	W	W	w	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	1	11	6	31
2	Nelson	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	8	47
1	Quie	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	10	48
KEY VOTES OF MISSISSIPPI																				
1	Abernethy	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	0	13	28	102
5	Colmer	Dem.	W	W	W	W	w	w	w	w	W	W	w	W	W	W	0	9	31	116
2	Whitten	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	0	13	34	99
3	Williams	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	13	27	91
4	Walker	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	W	0	13	0	13

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KEY VOTES OF MISSOURI																				
5	Bolling	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	12	0	78	0
6	Hull	Dem.	W	W	R	r	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	5	8	43	35
9	Hungate	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	13	0	13	0
8	Ichord	Dem.	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	10	4	30	6
10	Jones	Dem.	W	R	W	—	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	5	7	66	48
1	Karsten	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	126	0
4	Randall	Dem.	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	1	53	1
3	Sullivan	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	92	0
2	Curtis	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	13	21	83
7	Hall	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	13	1	39
KEY VOTES OF MONTANA																				
1	Olsen	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	13	0	39	0
2	Battin	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	6	33
KEY VOTES OF NEBRASKA																				
1	Callan	Dem.	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	11	3	11	3
2	Cunningham	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	5	9	23	46
3	Martin	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	3	37
KEY VOTES OF NEVADA																				
AL	Baring	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	1	12	57	24
KEY VOTES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE																				
1	Huot	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
2	Cleveland	Rep.	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	6	8	13	19
KEY VOTES OF NEW JERSEY																				
14	Daniels	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	55	0
13	Gallagher	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	53	0
9	Helstoski	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
3	Howard	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	13	0	13	0
8	Joelson	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	39	1
12	Krebs	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
2	McGrath	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
11	Minish	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	32	0
15	Patten	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	32	0
10	Rodino	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	119	0
4	Thompson	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	12	0	78	0
1	Cahill	Rep.	W	W	R	R	—	R	—	—	—	—	W	R	R	R	6	3	32	19
6	Dwyer	Rep.	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	11	2	43	24
5	Frelinghuysen	Rep.	W	W	R	w	W	W	W	W	R	—	w	W	W	W	2	9	32	57
7	Widnall	Rep.	w	W	R	—	R	W	W	w	R	—	W	W	R	W	4	6	45	57
KEY VOTES OF NEW MEXICO																				
AL	Morris	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	12	2	46	8
AL	Walker	Dem.	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	10	4	10	4
KEY VOTES OF NEW YORK																				
27	Dow	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
41	Dulski	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	53	2
30	Hanley	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	13	1
39	McCarthy	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	13	1
29	O'Brien	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	r	R	R	R	12	0	90	3
25	Ottinger	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
1	Pike	Dem.	W	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	10	3	33	6
28	Resnick	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	13	0	13	0
35	Stratton	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	53	2
5	Tenzer	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	12	1	12	1
3	Wolff	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	13	1
37	Conable	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	4	9	4	9
38	Goodell	Rep.	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	w	W	W	W	5	8	8	40
2	Grover	Rep.	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	5	9	16	16
36	Horton	Rep.	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	12	2	25	7
30	King	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	—	R	W	W	W	4	9	6	31

Continued on next page

Dist.	Name	Party	S-3 Appalachia Bill Final Passage	HR-6675 Medicare Byrnes Motion	HR-6675 Medicare Final Passage	HR-2362 Education Bill	HR-6675 Conference Report	HR-8283 Poverty Bill 1965 Amendment	HR-77 14(b) Motion To Recommit	HR-77 14(b) Passage	HR-9567 Aid To Higher Education	HR-5543 High Speed Transportation	HR-7371 Bennett Amendment	H Res-8 Adopt Rules Of 89th Congress	HR-7984 Passage Housing Bill	HR-6400 Voting Rights—Motion To Recommit	Votes This Session R	Votes This Session W	Cumulative R	Cumulative W
31	McEwen	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	9	4	9
32	Pirnie	Rep.	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	8	6	19	36
26	Reid	Rep.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	26	5
33	Robison	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	3	10	9	47
40	Smith	Rep.	—	W	R	W	R	W	W		R	—	W	W	W	W	3	9	3	9
4	Wydler	Rep.	W	W	R	R	R	W	W		R	R	R	W	R	W	7	7	16	15
	New York City																			
7	Addabbo	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	—	R	12	0	37	1
23	Bingham	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
15	Carey	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	0	39	0
10	Cellar	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	137	12
9	Delaney	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	117	3
19	Farbstein	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	68	0
22	Gilbert	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	44	0
12	Kelly	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	106	1
11	Keogh	Dem.	R	R	R	R	r	r	r	r	—	R	R	R	—	r	7	0	130	4
13	Multer	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	116	0
16	Murphy	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	30	0
18	Powell	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	r	12	0	84	0
14	Rooney	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	122	1
8	Rosenthal	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	35	0
20	Ryan	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	R	12	0	37	0
21	Scheuer	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	13	0	13	0
24	Fino	Rep.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	12	0	69	18
6	Halpern	Rep.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	12	1	44	10
17	Lindsay°	Rep.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	—	R	R	R	11	0	37	16
° Resigned 1/10/66																				
KEY VOTES OF NORTH CAROLINA																				
1	Bonner	Dem.	R	W	R	—	—	—	w	r	—	—	w	W	—	w	2	2	56	63
4	Cooley	Dem.	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	10	74	70
2	Fountain	Dem.	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	3	11	44	50
3	Henderson	Dem.	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	4	9	13	24
6	Kornegay	Dem.	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	—	—	W	W	W	W	2	9	14	24
7	Lennon	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	0	13	18	56
5	Scott	Dem.	R	W	R	W	W	w	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	9	21	38
11	Taylor	Dem.	R	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	7	7	20	20
10	Whitener	Dem.	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	3	11	20	48
9	Broyhill	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	10	6	26
8	Jonas	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	13	9	85
KEY VOTES OF NORTH DAKOTA																				
2	Redin	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	12	0	12	0
1	Andrews	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	W	2	11	5	19
KEY VOTES OF OHIO																				
9	Ashley	Dem.	R	r	—	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	10	0	70	1
20	Feighan	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	127	5
1	Gilligan	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
18	Hays	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	12	1	105	6
19	Kirwin	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	0	135	6
3	Love	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
10	Moeller	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	R	R	R	13	0	13	0
15	Secrest	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	79	11
AL	Sweeney	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	12	1	12	1
21	Vanik	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	78	2
17	Ashbrook	Rep.	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	2	11	2	33
14	Ayres	Rep.	W	R	R	w	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	9	4	39	63
8	Betts	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	11	13	94
22	Bolton	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	w	W	W	W	2	11	46	93
16	Bow	Rep.	W	W	R	W	—	—	—	—	R	—	W	W	w	—	2	5	13	83
7	Brown°	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	—	—	W	W	W	0	11	20	122
2	Clancy	Rep.	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	1	12	4	34
12	Devine	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	—	W	W	W	W	0	13	3	49
6	Harsha	Rep.	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	w	W	W	W	2	11	12	27
° Died Aug. 23, 1965—Clarence J. Brown, Jr. sworn in Jan. 10, 1966																				

Continued on next page

Dist.	Name	Party	S-3 Appalachia Bill Final Passage	HR-6675 Medicare Byrnes Motion	HR-6675 Medicare Final Passage	HR-2362 Education Bill	HR-6675 Conference Report	HR-8283 Poverty Bill 1965 Amendment	HR-77 14(b) Motion To Recommit	HR-77 14(b) Passage	HR-9567 Aid To Higher Education	HR-5863 High Speed Transportation	HR-7371 Bennett Amendment	H Res-8 Adopt Rules Of 89th Congress	HR-7984 Passage Housing Bill	HR-6400 Voting Rights—Motion To Recommit	Votes This Session R	Votes This Session W	Cumulative R	Cumulative W
Continued from previous page																				
5	Latta	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	1	13	8	48
4	McCulloch	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	11	17	103
23	Minshall	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	3	10	12	62
13	Mosher	Rep.	W	W	R	w	R	W	R	R	R	—	W	W	R	R	7	5	14	21
11	Stanton	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	W	5	9	5	9
KEY VOTES OF OKLAHOMA																				
3	Albert	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	105	14
2	Edmondson	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	83	7
5	Jarman	Dem.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	4	10	50	56
6	Johnson	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	—	R	R	R	12	0	12	0
4	Steed	Dem.	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	12	2	90	23
1	Belcher	Rep.	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	2	12	11	92
KEY VOTES OF OREGON																				
4	Duncan	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	29	2
3	Green	Dem.	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	11	3	70	4
2	Ullman	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	11	1	66	2
1	Wyatt	Rep.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	10	4	10
KEY VOTES OF PENNSYLVANIA																				
25	Clark	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	75	5
19	Craley	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	13	1	13	1
21	Dent	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	57	2
11	Flood	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	100	4
20	Holland	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	r	—	R	R	12	0	70	0
14	Moorhead	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	55	0
26	Morgan	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	13	0	115	3
6	Rhodes	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	121	2
15	Rooney	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	27	0
24	Vigorito	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	14	0
18	Corbett	Rep.	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	12	2	101	26
8	Curtin	Rep.	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	6	8	36	30
9	Dague	Rep.	W	W	R	—	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	3	10	25	95
27	Fulton	Rep.	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	12	2	100	24
23	Johnson	Rep.	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	5	9	8	17
16	Kunkel	Rep.	r	W	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	8	5	37	36
10	McDade	Rep.	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	12	2	29	3
22	Saylor	Rep.	R	W	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	—	W	W	R	R	8	5	66	45
13	Schweiker	Rep.	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	12	2	25	15
17	Schneebeli	Rep.	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	5	9	12	28
7	Watkins	Rep.	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	—	W	W	R	W	6	7	6	7
12	Whalley	Rep.	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	6	8	18	20
	Philadelphia																			
1	Barrett	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	121	1
3	Byrne	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	91	0
5	Green	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	21	0
2	Nix	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	58	0
4	Toll°	Dem.	r	—	—	r	—	r	—	r	—	—	r	—	r	r	0	0	40	0
°Cong. Toll was ill and unable to vote in the 1st Session of the 89th Congress.																				
KEY VOTES OF RHODE ISLAND																				
2	Fogarty	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	14	0	124	6
1	St. Germain	Dem.	R	R	R	R	R	R	—	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	13	0	38	0
KEY VOTES OF SOUTH CAROLINA																				
4	Ashmore	Dem.	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	4	10	24	65
3	Dorn	Dem.	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	3	11	27	77
5	Gettys	Dem.	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	5	9	5	9
6	McMillan	Dem.	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	3	11	38	102
1	Rivers	Dem.	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	w	W	W	3	10	34	82
2	Watson°°	Rep.	—	—	—	—	—	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	1	8	3	24
°° Resigned as Democrat, January 31—Elected as Republican, June 15																				

(Voting Record to be continued next month)

Carriers' 'Sharpshooting' Reveals No Uniformity In Application of Stabilization Agreement

Brotherhood's Position Explained

FOLLOWING THE SIGNING of the February 7, 1965 National Job Stabilization Agreement, several serious disputes arose between the Carriers and Organizations concerning its proper intent and application. This resulted in lengthy conferences being held by the parties to the Agreement during the latter part of 1965. During these conferences, the parties agreed upon interpretations which were signed on November 24, 1965 and made a part of the original Agreement.

Although the parties dealt with many questions, agreement could not be reached on all of them and since the Interpretations were signed, several additional questions concerning the application of the February 7 Agreement have risen. This came about, in part, by various Carriers "sharpshooting" the Agreement and in many cases the Carriers do not apply the terms of the Agreement in a uniform manner.

In an effort to acquaint our members with the Brotherhood's position on various sections of the Agreement, we compiled a list of questions covering those points in dispute on many Carriers. The questions are taken from actual claims arising on one or more Carriers or from correspondence from our Local Lodge Officers. The questions and answers thereto follow:

Question 1: Does the guaranteed rate of compensation of an employe who held a regularly assigned position on October 1, 1964 cover all hours worked by an employe forced to work in a lower rated position or is the guarantee only applicable to regularly assigned hours?

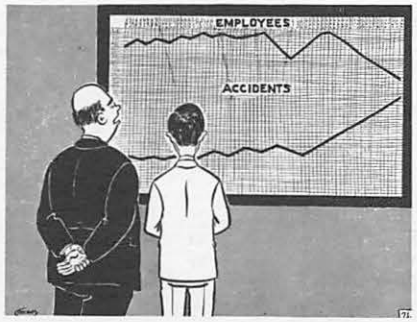
Answer: Such employes are entitled to their guaranteed rate of compensation for all hours worked including those outside of regularly assigned hours. Section 1, Article IV contains the key phrase "normal rate of compensation for said regularly assigned position on October 1, 1964***" The Pennsylvania bases its position on the phrase "regularly assigned position" but this phrase refers to guaranteed rate of compensation of position held on October 1, 1964. No agreement support for the Carrier's position as it is using the term relied on out of context.

Question 2: Applies only to one carrier and is not discussed here because of technicality involving an extensive answer.

Question 3: One carrier takes the position that an employe protected as a signalman does not have to be recalled to the signal department inasmuch as he is working in another craft under an agreement signed by a party signatory to the February 7, 1965 Agreement.

Answer: The employe must be returned to the signalman's craft. Article VIII of the 2-7-65 Agreement clearly states that the document is a separate agreement between each carrier and its employes represented by each of the organizations signatory to the agreement. This position is further supported by analogy in the answer to Question No. 9 in the Interpretations of Article I, Section 1, where it is stated that employment in more than one craft cannot ordinarily be counted in determining protected status.

Question 4: An official returned to the craft and displaced a protected employe who subsequently displaced another employe. None of the protected employes moved their residence. Our question is whether the letter signed by Leighty and the Chairmen of the regional committees is broad enough in intent to permit payment of expenses for the affected employes?



"So your graph proves that as we decrease employes we increase accidents . . . Didn't you know the Brotherhoods have been telling us that for years?"

Answer: No. This would be preferential treatment afforded to employes displaced by officials or fully excepted employes.

Question 5: Can outside earnings be deducted from monies due a protected employe who was on furlough on 2/7/65 but was not recalled to service on or before March 1, 1965?

Answer: No. There is nothing in the Agreement that allows for the deduction of outside earnings. The compensation referred to in the agreement refers to railroad compensation. There is nothing in the agreement that refers to damages and in many instances, an employe may have incurred considerable expense in securing outside employment and the agreement does not provide for these expenses to be paid by the Carrier. By the same token, there is nothing that permits the Carrier to deduct outside earnings.

Question 6: A protected employe's position is abolished. Under the Schedule Agreement, he may displace one of the three junior employes in the class. One of the junior employes works nearby and if the employe displaced him he would not be required to change his residence. However, another of the junior employes holds a position more desirable to the affected employe but would require a change in residence. If the employe does not accept the position not requiring a change of residence but bumps the employe some distance away and moves his residence, what benefits is he entitled to under the 2/7/65 Agreement?

Answer: Paragraph 2, Article III of the Interpretations dated November 24, 1965, states that "In all instances in which the Carrier makes a change, such as described in Article III, Section 1, of the February 7, 1965 Agreement which does not require an implementing agreement under item 1 hereof, but which requires an employe to change his residence * * * shall be accorded the benefits contained in Section 10 of the Washington Agreement * * *."

Under this language, if the employe chose to bump the employe living at a point which would require a change of residence rather than the employe which would not require such change, he would be doing so by his own choosing and we could not show that he was required to change his residence. However, the employe still has the option under the Schedule Agreement to bump the distant employe but must do so at his own expense.

Question 7: An employe was working as a signalman in a system construction gang on October 1, 1964 and qualifies as a protected employe under the February 7, 1965 National Agreement. His position was abolished December 6, 1964. He could have displaced a signalman in Division construction on his home seniority district but instead displaced a helper in system construction.

Carrier takes the position that this employe is not entitled to the difference between signalman and helper rates of pay and cites Section 3 of Article IV of the February 7 Agreement as support.

Keeping in mind that the employe had the right to take a lower rated position under the schedule agreement and the displacement to the lower rated position was made prior to February 7, 1965, was the Carrier required to pay the differential in pay of the two positions? If so, when would such payment commence under the February 7 Agreement?

Answer: The employe is entitled to guaranteed rate as a signalman commencing February 7, 1965, the date of the Agreement. There are no exceptions to Article IV, Section 1, and the methods by which an employe could reduce his guaranteed rate of compensation or forfeit his protection under the Agreement (Sections 3 and 4 of Article IV) did not become effective until February 7, 1965.

Question 8: On most Carriers, we have both monthly and hourly-rated positions. The monthly rated position's compensation is generally based on 211⅔ or 174⅔ hours per month while the hourly rated positions are based on a 40-hour week and the employe is paid straight time for all time worked during the 40-hours and overtime rate for all time worked outside regular assignment. The monthly rated positions usually do not receive overtime except for service performed on the seventh day of the work week.

If an employe whose guaranteed rate of compensation is based on a monthly rate which is based on 211⅔ hours per month is forced to take a monthly rated position that is based on 174⅔ hours or vice versa, how is his guaranteed rate of compensation to be computed? How are the hours involved to be determined?

If either of the monthly rated employes referred to above is required to accept an hourly rated position, how is his guaranteed rate of compensation computed and how does the difference in hours used for compensation enter into the situation?

Answer: The monthly rated employes who are forced to take an hourly rated position are entitled to their monthly rate of pay of job held October 1, 1964, and in addition overtime for all hours worked outside of their regular assignment. Employes forced from a monthly rated position to another monthly rated position that is computed on a different number of hours are guaranteed the rate of the position held on October 1, 1964 and in addition, overtime for all hours such pay accrues to them under the Schedule Agreement.

Question 9: An employe on a division who is not furloughed can bid on a vacancy in the signal shop and if he is successful, he forfeits his home district seniority. The Carrier takes the position that under Section 3 of Article IV, such employes would lose their protected status. Employes can also bid from division to division but also give up their home district seniority when they are the successful applicant for a position off their home district and the Carrier has advised that such employes lose their protected status. Is this true?

Answer: There is no support for the Carrier's argument in the Agreement. Section 3 of Article IV is confined solely to compensation due protected employes, not to the protective status of an employe.

Question 10: If an employe is forced to accept a position in a lower class with a lower rate of pay he is entitled to the difference in the position worked and his guaranteed rate of compensation.

If a position paying as much or more than his guaranteed rate of compensation becomes available to him and no change in residence is required, does he have to accept the higher rated position to remain eligible for the arbitrary compensation?

If there is a position available

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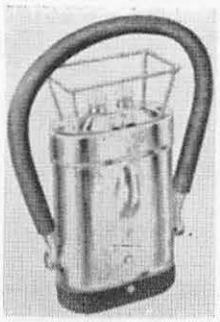

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RRB Gives Figures on Retired Employees Who Last Worked in Jobs Covered by Our Brotherhood

About 4,000 employees who last worked in occupations represented by the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen were receiving employe annuities from the Railroad Retirement Board at the end of 1965. On the average, they were receiving $153 a month and were 72 years old. Some 2,000 of these annuitants had wives who were receiving annuities based on their husband's railroad service. The average benefit being paid to families in which both the employe and his wife were on the rolls was $225.

During 1965, 320 employes in these occupations were added to the Board's retirement rolls—76 percent of them retired because of age and 24 percent because of disability. The average award to those retiring in 1965 was $170, and it was based on an average of 27 years of service. At retirement, employes who received age annuities were 67 years old, on the average, and disability annuitants, 58 years old.

The Railroad Retirement Board pointed out that last year some 35,100 employes of the Nation's railroads retired on annuities averaging $155 a month. Of this number, 76 percent retired because of age and 24 percent because of disability. At the end of the year, the Board was paying an average of $140 a month to 428,000 retired employes; 192,000 of them had wives who were receiving annuities averaging $63 a month.

to such demoted employe that pays as much or more than his guaranteed rate of compensation, does he have to accept the higher rated position to remain eligible for the arbitrary allowance?

Of course, under most of our Agreements, an employe has to return to the higher class or forfeit seniority in that class and whether a move of residence is involved is not a consideration for retaining seniority in the higher class.

Answer: If the employe in the lower class can obtain a position which pays as much or more than his guaranteed rate of compensation and he is not required to change his residence, he must accept the higher rated position or he will thereafter be considered for the purposes of Section 4, Article IV, as holding the position he elected to decline in the higher class. If the reduced employe could obtain a position paying as much or more than his guaranteed rate of compensation but he would have to move his residence to obtain the position, he would not forfeit any rights under Article IV by remaining on the lower rated position.

However, if the Schedule Agreement provides a penalty when an employe refuses to return to the higher class and he fails to do so, he would suffer any penalty imposed by the Schedule Agreement.

Question 11: On one Carrier, we had three protected employes on February 1, 1965 but one employe was killed in an accident. We take the position that Section 5 of Article I required the Carrier to hire an employe in lieu of the employe who was killed. Are we correct?

Answer: Yes. The Carrier has to hire new employes so that the work force of protected employes will not be reduced by more than 6% per annum account of attrition. The new employes will not be protected employes except that the Carrier has to retain them to keep the attrition at or below the 6% base.

Question 12: A few Carriers are taking the position that they do not have to pay expenses for employes' dependents who are required to change residence under Paragraph 2 of Article III of the Interpretations. Is this position correct?

Answer: Section 10 of the Washington Agreement has been in effect for many years and no argument has existed. Section 10 of the Washington Agreement specifically extends expenses for an employe and his dependents if he is required to move. Any expense of the employe's family is an expense to the employe.

Question 13: If an employe voluntarily bids in a position paying a higher rate of pay than that on which his guaranteed rate is computed, does his guarantee become that of the higher rated position he bids? (Section 3 of Article IV)

Answer: No. No support in the Agreement for this contention.

Question 14: If employe "A" has his position abolished and he bumps employe "B" who has to move his residence to remain protected, is employe "B" entitled to the benefits outlined in Paragraph 2 of Article III of the Interpretations? Several Carriers are taking the position that only the employe whose position is abolished is entitled to any benefits on the contention that the second and subsequent moves are a voluntary exercise of seniority. Is this correct?

Answer: There is no support for the Carriers' position. The Carriers start the chain reaction and none of the consequences are attributable to voluntary action of the employes involved.

Question 15: Employe "A" was a signalman on October 1, 1964 and is qualified in every respect. His position was abolished prior to February 7, 1965 and he accepted voluntary furlough rather than take a lower rated position (This is permissible under the applicable agreement). The employe was not recalled on March 1, 1965. The carrier is only willing to pay the employe the difference between the lower rated position which he could have obtained and his compensation as a signalman. We maintain he should be paid the signalman rate of pay for all days not worked after March 1, 1965 until he was recalled. Who is correct?

Answer: The Organization is correct. The fourth paragraph of the Interpretations of Article I of the Agreement reads:

> "All employes who meet the qualifications herein specified and the other qualifications under Article 1, Section 1, of the Agreement dated February 7, 1965, who were on furlough on February 7, 1965 are entitled to be returned to active service no later than March 1, 1965."

There are no exceptions to the above quoted part of the interpretations and any part of the Agreement by which an employe could reduce his guaranteed rate of compensation or forfeit his protection did not become effective until February 7, 1965. In addition, these penalty provisions are not in Article 1 of the February 7, 1965 Agreement.

Question 16: An employe is protected at the foreman's rate of pay, the position he held on October 1, 1964. His position was abolished on January 16, 1965 and he could not displace in the foreman class but did displace in a lower class. The Carrier then advertised the foreman position but disqualified this employe even though he has worked for several years as a foreman. We take the position that he is still protected at the foreman's rate because the Carrier has made the foreman position unavailable to him. Are we correct?

Answer: We are correct. The position in the foreman class is no longer available to the employe and Section 4, Article IV reduces an em-

RRB Explains Medicare Enrollment Periods

If you are a railroader nearing age 65, you should remember to sign up for the medicare supplemental or "doctor bill" insurance before the month in which you reach age 65. Otherwise, you may lose protection for 1 or more months.

Suppose, for example, that your 65th birthday will fall on October 21, 1966. You can sign up in the 7-month period that began July 1, 1966, and ends January 31, 1967. You must sign up not later than September 30, however, if you wish to be covered as of October 1, the earliest possible date. If you sign up later, you will lose at least 1 month of coverage and possibly more, depending on how long you wait to enroll.

You should also remember that you are considered to reach age 65 on the day before your 65th birthday. This means that if your 65th birthday is October 1, 1966, you will legally attain age 65 on September 30. Thus, you could be covered as early as September 1 if you enroll not later than August 31. If you enroll on your birthday, i.e., October 1, your coverage will not begin until December 1.

For those who do not take advantage of their initial opportunity to join the plan, general enrollment periods will be held in the last 3 months of 1967 and every second year thereafter. In the meantime, these individuals will not have the supplementary medical coverage. Furthermore, no one will be permitted to join the plan if he waits more than 3 years after the close of the first period in which he could have joined.

ployе's guaranteed rate of compensation only when he fails to exercise his seniority rights to secure another available position which does not require a change in residence.

Question 17: May a carrier use a protected employe, whom it declares to be an excess protected employe, for vacation relief, sick relief or any other temporary assignments outside his seniority district without entering into an implementing agreement with the organization?

Answer: Section 3 of Article 2 provides that such employes may be used for the above "in accordance with existing seniority rules." Unless the seniority rules on your Carrier permitted employes to be used in the manner contended by the Carrier prior to the February 7, 1965 Agreement, it cannot do so now without an implementing agreement.

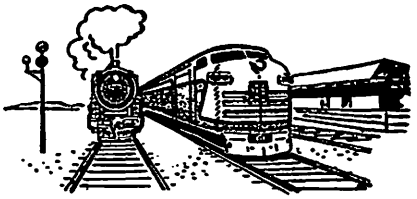
Question 18: Some Carriers are taking the position that an employe who held a regular assignment on October 1, 1964 and met all the qualifications of a protected employe but who was furloughed on October 15, 1964, for example, would have to average at least 7 days extra work for November and December 1964 to be protected. Is this correct?

Answer: No. The 7-day average referred to in Article 1, Section 1, refers only to employes working where extra boards are not maintained and who were on furlough on October 1, 1964. The requirements for employes holding regularly assigned positions on October 1, 1964 are clearly spelled out in Section 1 of Article 1.

In the future, additional questions will most likely arise. In this event, we will again compile a list of the disputes and try to acquaint our members with our position on them as we have done above.

Skill an Issue — Grievances Pile Up

Many claims are now being processed on the properties and by Grand Lodge as a result of carriers' reluctance to recognize provisions of Signalmen's Agreements. Many carriers, in direct violation of existing agreements, continue attempts to assign Signalmen's work to employes



of other crafts or to contract our work to outsiders.

The carriers are using all kinds of excuses for their actions. "The facts are," President Jesse Clark explained, "they are bringing signal and communications departments closer together and apparently the majority of our signal engineers seem to favor the communications department." President Clark pointed out that there are several reasons for this, particularly the advent of new electronic equipment such as micro-wave, defective equipment detectors, solid state equipment, and super-imposing other circuits on signal circuits. A number of the carriers are simply alleging that their signal department employes are not qualified to perform this work and that they do not have proper F.C.C. licenses, while some members of another craft do possess such licenses. "Just recently it came to my attention," Clark said, "that one carrier had called out a communication lineman to repair a highway grade crossing protective device.

"I will never concede that we are not qualified for this work;" Clark declared, adding, "this subject has been discussed at many meetings of our Executive Council. We must do all possible to protect the interests of signalmen and we certainly urge the employes we represent to take every action necessary to further or better qualify and to obtain any necessary licenses. With a little additional effort we can protect jobs and remove that excuse now being used by the carriers," Clark added.

"We constantly advocate training programs for our people and we expect to follow that up, but, in the meantime, we should demonstrate a willingness to accept such training. It seems to me that positive action must be taken to avoid more of our work being assigned to others or farmed out," Clark concluded.

RRB Awards Millionth Retirement Annuity

Fred F. Werner, 2929 S. Parnell Ave., Chicago, a 74-year old Burlington Railroad employe became the millionth railroad employe to be awarded a retirement annuity by the Railroad Retirement Board, which administers the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Acts for the Nation's railroad workers.

To mark the occasion, Howard W. Habermeyer, chairman of the Board, presented Mr. Werner with his first monthly retirement check at a special ceremony held recently at the Board's headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Werner's wife, Florence, was presented with her first check for a wife's annuity under the Railroad Retirement Act. The ceremony was attended by the other two members of the Board, T. M. Healy and A. E. Lyon, and by representatives of railway management and labor.

Mr. Werner retired on May 31 after more than 50 years of railroad service, most of which was with the Burlington Railroad. At the time of his retirement, he was a supervisor at the Burlington road's freight house 10. A son, Frederick B., worked for the Burlington for a number of years, and a brother, Charles, still works for that road. Mr. Werner has been a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks for some 33 years, joining the organization as a charter member of the Chicago Carloading Lodge 241.

Chicago Communications Firm Acquired By Marquardt Corp.

J. B. MONTGOMERY, PRESIDENT of the Marquardt Corporation, of Van Nuys, California and R. W. Neill, president of the R. W. Neill Company, Inc. of Chicago, Ill. announced on August 15 that they have agreed on terms and conditions leading to the acquisition of the Neill Company by The Marquardt Corporation.

According to Mr. Montgomery, Marquardt is seeking to expand its railway signaling and communications capabilities with the addition of the product lines of the R. W. Neill Company.

The R. W. Neill Company is a privately owned manufacturer of paging and communications systems for railroad classification yards and other public and industrial applications.

Marquardt's railway signaling and controls activities headquartered at Pomona, California has been marketing Grade Crossing Predictors, electronic track circuit system for train presence detection, and a constant voltage rectifier.

Mr. Neill will continue to serve as president of the R. W. Neill Company which will become a subsidiary of the Marquardt Corp.

Rightists Still Hold G.O.P.

IT'S A COMEBACK YEAR FOR Goldwater Republicans in GOP primaries—so much so that it suggests the all-out shellacking right-wingers took in 1964 failed to shake their grip on party organizations in most areas.

Goldwaterites scored a series of impressive GOP primary election victories over moderates. In some cases, they overcame the opposition of the local party where it appears to be controlled by moderates. In many cases, in the November General Election they will face the same liberals who defeated them in 1964.

Conservatives Receive Financial Support From Rightist Groups

The comeback conservatives are getting a big boost in money and staff assistance from rightist groups that fringe the party, among them Young Americans for Freedom and Citizens for Goldwater-Miller, whose $300,000 surplus from 1964 is being pitched into right-wing Republicans' campaigns.

Moderate and liberal GOP contenders, on the other hand, have had to settle for press release endorsements by anti-Goldwater groups like Republicans for Progress and the Council of Republican Organizations, who haven't the financial resources to back up their expressed support.

One major Goldwater victory came in the New York congressional primaries. Former Rep. Steven R. Derounian, one of the few New York Republicans to back Goldwater for the 1964 presidential nomination, defeated moderate William J. Casey by a lopsided 22,542 to 15,956.

GOP leaders who lined up on Derounian's side were Goldwater, House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), House GOP Conference Chairman Melvin Laird (Wis.) and William F. Buckley, Jr., the 1965 Conservative Party candidate for mayor in New York City.

Casey, a wealthy law partner of former Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall, received last-minute enforsements from a number of moderate GOP leaders including Sen. Jacob K. Javits. The moderates, however, reportedly did not back up their endorsements with positive staff assistance or contact with opinion leaders within the district.

In the fall, Derounian will face liberal Rep. Lester L. Wolff (D), who edged him by 2,620 votes in the 1964 election.

In another New York congressional primary, former Rep. John R. Pillion, an all-out Goldwater backer in 1964, upset the officially endorsed Republican candidate, banker Kenneth J. McIllraith, 13,656-11,939. Freshman Rep. Richard D. McCarthy (D) beat Pillion by 11,301 votes in 1964 in the suburban Buffalo district.

Other 1966 primary victories for GOP rightist have included:

- Kentucky 4th District—Former Rep. M. Gene Snyder, another strong Goldwater supporter in 1964, defeated James Thompson, choice of the moderate Republican leadership in Louisville, by a vote of 9,332 to 5,534.

- Pennsylvania 19th District — Former Rep. George A. Goodling, another congressman who endorsed Goldwater for the 1964 nomination and then went down to defeat with him, overcame the opposition of Republican leaders in his district to win the 1966 GOP House nomination over five challengers.

- Maine 1st District — Former Rep. Peter A. Garland (1961-62), an outspoken conservative who had been upset by liberal GOP Rep. Stanley R. Tupper in the 1962 Republican primary, staged a comeback this year by defeating six opponents. The strength of the conservatives in the district was demonstrated by the ability of Garland and another rightist in the race to win 49 percent of the vote between them, while the strongest running liberal polled only 21 percent. The way was opened for Garland's comeback by Tupper's retirement from Congress.

- Ohio 24th District — He has never served in Congress, but right-wing Young Republican leader Donald F. Lukens scored a stunning primary victory over the choice of the regular Ohio GOP organization. Intensive campaigning, effective precinct organization and a gift of $5,000 from Citizens for Goldwater-Miller helped Lukens score his upset in the newly created district.

Comeback tries by four additional Goldwater Republicans, all of whom lost out in the 1964 Johnson landslide, are scheduled for September. They are former Reps. Henry C. Schadeberg in the Wisconsin 1st District, J. Edgar Chenoweth in the Colorado 3rd District, Louis C. Wyman in the New Hampshire 1st District and William Henry Harrison in Wyoming.

What Rematches Mean

Success in 1966 primaries for right-wing Republicans defeated in 1964 sets up a series of return bouts between them and liberal Democrats who replaced them.

Three rematches already are certain: Derounian and Wolff in New York's 3rd District; Pillion and McCarthy, in New York's 39th; Goodling and Craley in Pennsylvania's 19th. If other GOP right-wingers win primaries later this summer, these rematches of 1964 elections will occur: Schadeberg and Lynn Stalbaum, Wisconsin 1st; Chenoweth and Frank Evans, Colorado 3rd; Wyman and Oliva Huot, New Hampshire 1st.

How Important Was the Contest?

The importance of these contests can be judged by comparing official COPE voting records of incumbent liberals and the conservatives they defeated two years ago. "Right" votes are listed first.

Wolff	12-1
Derounian	9-48
Craley	11-1
Goodling	1-20
Evans	13-0
Chenoweth	14-45
McCarthy	10-2
Pillion	6-47
Stalbaum	11-2
Schadeberg	2-20
Huot	13-0
Wyman	1-10

In aggregate, the six liberals cast 70 "right" and only six "wrong" votes on key legislation scored in COPE voting records. The men they defeated had a combined record of 33 "right" and 190 "wrong" votes. The difference between these two groups alone could be enough to swing proposals settled by close votes in the House.

LOCAL LODGE NEWS

By, for and about B. of R. S. members

Atlantic Coast Line

SAVANNAH, GA. (84). Our regular meeting held recently in Florence, S.C. was called to order by Brother C. H. Wellons, Chief Signalman. Brothers M. C. Deas and F. R. Taylor were appointed Chaplain and Inside Semaphore, respectively.

The application for membership of Ronald Richard Penny was approved and he was accepted into the Local.

Brother C. B. Zettler gave a complete run-down on notices filed with the carrier on May 10 concerning pay increases and rule changes to become effective January 1, 1967. A conference was scheduled for June 8 to discuss the proposals.

The transportation question and poor attendance at our meetings, especially at the Florence and Savannah meetings, came up for discussion. This matter will be discussed at our next meeting in Jacksonville.

Brother Terry H. Hovsepian has transferred to the Transportation Department and was issued a withdrawal card. Brother W. V. Reedy resigned to accept a maintainer's job with the Southern Railroad. He too was issued a withdrawal card. Brother Mickey W. Howell resigned; no withdrawal card was issued in this case.

We are glad to report that Brother C. V. Murphy is well and back on his job again. Still on our sick or injured list are Brothers J. R. Cleland and Ralph B. Daniell and Brother Leo Elvington has recently been added to the list. Our very best wishes are extended to each of those Brothers. A. T. CROOM

P.R.R.—P.R.S.L.

CHERRY HILL, N.J. (58). Our regular meeting was held at Hammonton, N.J. on Wednesday, July 13. Thirteen is considered an unlucky number, but on this July 13, General Chairman R. B. Park brought us the news that we had been waiting for since 1958. Our claim stating the company violated our agreement when they hired contractors to put up our telephone and power lines was sustained. This means that all men who were working at the time will share in the award.

We who thought that claim would never be paid have had our faith renewed in the Brotherhood. Of the over 80 members of Local 58, only 13 were in attendance at this month's meeting and heard the good news brought by Brother Park.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Brother Park and all the officers of Grand Lodge for their hard work in helping to get this claim awarded in our favor. We hope it will help other Locals in future claims where the carrier hires contractors to do signalmen's work.

Any other news would be dwarfed by the claim news.

Hope to see you at the next meeting.

R. W. SCHWARTZ

Local 50 Honors Retired Members

On May 20, 1966 Local 50 held a banquet for retired members in the Harrisburg Y.W.C.A. Though attendance was not as great as was expected, a very good time was had by all and it was very nice to talk and reminisce with the old timers. Surprisingly, everyone seemed to be younger than the last time I had seen them. Perhaps we're all getting a little older. But seri-

The members shown in the photo above gathered at the Y.M.C.A. in Harrisburg, Pa. to honor retired members of Local 50.

Retired members who were present for the May 20th banquet held by Local 50 are shown here. From left to right, they are: Standing—J. O. Fahnestock, R. H. Johns, C. D. Wittle, J. Mallonee, F. A. Loper. Seated—S. Werner, H. W. Geib, H. W. Eckman, M. L. Johnston, and W. Shay.

ously, each of them is just the way they were when we saw them every day; still full of jokes and stories and ready to have a good time. All the younger members of Local 50 wish them many, many more years of good health and happiness. R. A. BERG

Baltimore & Ohio

DAYTON, OHIO (94). Our quarterly meeting was held in Columbus, Ohio on July 16 with 15 members in attendance.

D. Hammond reported that a helper had been hired on the St. Louis Division because of an award from the Adjustment Board granting maintenance of electric switch lamps.

General Chairman Guscott again brought to our attention the fact of other crafts infringing on our work, especially scanners. The subject of automatic scales was brought up and he advised us that our agreement does not cover maintenance of these scales. The railroad has a five year contract with the company that installed them, to also maintain them.

Our next meeting on October 15, 1966 will be held at the Holiday Inn, Chillicothe, which is about one mile north of Chillicothe on U. S. Route 23. It has been several years since we have had a meeting here and I might add the scenery is beautiful in October. Let's have a big turnout.

On the Toledo Division, Brother George Smitz, injured in a company truck, March 1965, has returned to work. A. F. Brixner, foreman, Dayton, injured in an auto accident, March 1966, returned to duty as maintainer, Miamisburg.

C. W. Mawer, leading maintainer, Deshler, Ohio, has entered the Signal Engineer's office for training toward supervisory work. D. H. Kelley is now signal foreman at Dayton. D. Place has taken the leading maintainer position at Deshler and R. A. Bunn is signal foreman.

On the Chicago Division, L. J. Galloway, signal foreman, has entered the Signal Engineer's office for training toward supervisory work.

Automatic interlocking has been installed at Galatea, Ohio. Local Chairman and Chief Signalman G. J. Erford is gang foreman at this location.

P. G. Emmons and gang are at Willard, Ohio installing an automatic interlocking at Attica Junction.

J. Robinson has been assigned to the new leading maintainer position at Garrett, Ind., with special duties of working on hot box and dragging equipment detectors and traffic control equipment.

F. Falk and gang are on the west end of the Chicago Division installing hot box and dragging equipment detectors.

G. F. HAMMOND

Western Pacific Veteran TCS Maintainer Retires

On June 30, 1966 the Western Pacific Railroad lost its number one Signal Department employe, as on that date Brother Frank Kelly retired and we would like to take this opportunity to wish him a happy and long retirement.

Brother Kelly started out on the Western Pacific on April 30, 1923 after some service on the Santa Fe Railroad where he worked as signalman, assistant signalman and towerman.

Frank worked first as signal maintainer on the Western Pacific at Marysville, Calif., and then for a short time in 1925 he worked in Swartz's gang in Marysville.

In 1931 he went to Oakland, Calif., as signal maintainer and has worked in that area until the time of his retirement as TCS maintainer.

Brother Kelly served several terms as local chairman when the Western Pacific was part of Local 92.

On June 17, 1966 a retirement dinner was given for Frank at the International Kitchen, Fremont, Calif., attended by about 50 of his friends and co-workers. He was presented with a wallet containing some crisp bills to make his retirement a little happier and the good wishes of everyone present.

As one old timer put it, he retired at the right time as working on the railroad now is not the same as a few years ago. They have reduced forces so much a signal maintainer cannot take pride in his district today because it has been extended so much he is able to do only short trouble and give most of his district a quick go over.

Brother Kelly made many friends wherever he went and he will be missed by all who worked with him. His co-workers along with his many other friends wish him the best of everything.

C. G. HODGES

Reading

WARMINSTER, PA. (53). Good luck, health and a happy retirement to Chris Fink, Sr., from all the members of Local 53. Chris started on the Reading in 1920 and retired July 14, 1966. He worked at Race St. as a maintainer and then as a signalman in the Test Gang. Chris was the maintainer at the MA Interlocking for quite a few years. His last two years were in the relay shop at Wayne Jct. repairing relays.

Brother Chris Fink, Sr. recently retired after completing 46 years with the Reading.

At our June meeting, it was voted to hold a banquet once a year in the fall and have as guest of honor anyone who retired in the preceding twelve months. This will be a good time for everyone to get together.

Our congratulations to James Toomey and his wife who became parents of a baby boy in July. Jimmy is spending his vacation at camp with the Army Reserves in August. I hope everyone else is enjoying their vacations.

Let's see more members at our quarterly meetings. CHRIS FINK, JR.

Canadian National

MONTREAL, QUE. (118). Our regular meeting was held recently at Queen's Hotel in Montreal and it was well attended. We were honored to have Grand Lodge Representative Harold A. Stockdale and he was asked to conduct the meeting and supervise the election of Local officers for the new term.

The Local officers elected for the next term are Chief Signalman, D. Bayly; Vice Chief Signalman, R. Lafortune; Recording Secretary, R. MacPhee; Financial Secretary, A. St. Amour; Local Chairmen, W. Dufort (Main Line) and R. Kearney (Terminal). Grievance Committee—G. Dinn and T. Percy, Main Line; W. Paquette and A. Cunningham, Terminal. R. MACPHEE

Santa Fe

MCPHERSON, KAN. (33). Our latest meeting was held in the First National Bank building, Ponca City, Okla. on July 9, 1966. There were only 22 members present, with the old Middle Division having the least attendance. Chief Signalman C. M. Roberts, Secretary-Treasurer T. A. Fitzpatrick, Local Chairmen C. M. Page, R. E. Zielsdorf, R. D. Davidson and General Chairman W. H. Lewis all actively participated in the discussions.

The men who arranged for the meeting quarters are again to be congratulated as the arrangements were deluxe. The air conditioning was a delight to the attending members.

Most of the discussion covered the Point Headquarters gangs and the coming election of Local officers. It is interesting to note that of the men on the committee, appointed at the last meeting, to poll the members on their territories for nomination of officers, only one made the effort to send in his recommendations and none of them attended the meeting. I wonder if they will show the same indifference when the next pay raise is won for them by their union.

We had two honored guests at this meeting, Brothers Sandy Tanner and Lindsay McMahon, both recent retirees of the Santa Fe. Both are looking in the pink of health and doing well.

Signal Maintainer Spec Jordan of Peabody, Kan., is presently off duty with a heart ailment. Brother Art Zehe has reported back to work while Brother Bill Austin is still at home recuperating from a heart ailment.

The Middle Division held its annual picnic at Hutchison, Kan., and there was a fair attendance. Brother Priddy and his wife furnished entertainment. He played the banjo and his wife played the uke and sang. Signal Supervisor L. D. Newberry and his family were in attendance, as well as ex-Signal Supervisor LeHue. Brother G. E. Shelly announced his retirement and has since retired. The Brothers of the Local wish him many years of leisure retirement.

The next meeting will be held in Emporia, Kan. on September 10, 1966 at 10:00 a.m. Because of the indifference of the nominating committee, it is very important that every member attend. Some of the nominations are shoo in candidates, but three positions will be hotly contested. So in order to get the men you want representing you, it is necessary for you to be there to vote.

MAX E. CRAFT

Norfolk & Western

DECATUR, ILL. (55). Invitations were extended to all our Brothers, both active and retired, to visit with friends in the comfort of air conditioning at the Signalmen's picnic held at the Moose Club Room, Decatur, Ill. on Saturday, August 13.

Around the country with the gangs —W. B. Ritchie is at Wabash. Ind.; P. E. Dawson is at Logansport, Ind. and the J. F. Lawrence gang is at Milan, Mich.

With the test foremen—J. E. Bartley is east of Hannibal, Mo.; R. E. Petus is working east of Moberly, Mo.; J. W. Sharp is in the Montpelier, Ohio district; T. L. Polley is in and around Logansport, Ind. and F. G. Bartley is working east of Danville, Ill.

Brother Joe Driskill, retired, has just returned home after a short stay at the Wabash Memorial Hospital in Decatur. Brothers F. A. Mackay and H. E. Martin are still off duty due to illness. We wish them both a speedy recovery.

We were saddened to hear of the death of our retired Brother A. G. (Gussy) Bridgewater on May 27, 1966 in the Wabash Hospital in Decatur. Brother Bridgewater was 67 years old and had been on disability retirement for seven years. We are sure that our borther has gone to join his brother signalmen who preceded him into that Haven of Rest. His family has our deepest sympathy.

We understand that the help situation here on this carrier is just about the same as elsewhere; lots of work and not enough help. We are hoping that things will level out in the future, if we keep the faith. J. F. POUNDSTONE

Address Change

General Chairman R. B. LeBaron (C&NW-CGW-GBW) recently notified the Journal that he has moved to 5766 North Argyle Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53209. To insure that all interested members are notified Brother LeBaron has asked that this notice be published. Ed.

Chesapeake & Ohio

COVINGTON, KY. (135). Our regular quarterly meeting was held in Covington at "OB" Tower on Saturday, July 23. Brother L. E. Paxton conducted the meeting in the absence of Chief Signalman M. F. Wills. Brother Paxton called the meeting to order at 3:40 p.m. and asked Brother Gerald Moore to lead us in prayer.

We were happy to have 13 of our Brothers present to help us with the business of our Local.

After the roll call of officers and reading of the minutes of the last meeting, an election was conducted to select officers and members of local grievance committees. Each member of the Local has been informed of the election results by mail.

Local Chairmen Moffett and Cox reported on all outstanding claims. Brother Moffett pointed out that most of the claims have been paid. We were happy to hear this.

After some discussion regarding the problem of men not reporting to headquarters and driving company trucks to and from their homes on their own time, it was decided to call a special meeting for August 20 to ascertain if something couldn't be worked out to resolve this problem.

Brother Cox reported that our two Brothers from the Chicago Division who were seriously injured in a company truck accident had been discharged from the hospital and were recuperating at home. We were happy to hear this and sincerely wish them a speedy and complete recovery.

After the books were audited and a report made accounting for all funds, Brother Moffett closed the meeting with a prayer. The meeting was adjourned at 5:40 p.m. Our next regular meeting will be held at the same place on October 22. Hope to see you there.

H. H. PARKER

Louisville & Nashville

HENDERSON, KY. (71). The third quarter meeting of Local 71 was held at the Hillcrest Motel, Seebree, Ky. and was opened by a prayer from our newly elected Chaplain, T. C. Jones.

Members present were L. T. Mayes, C. W. Vaughn, T. C. Jones, O. B. Ross, P. E. Brumfield, C. M. Woods, C. K. Keller, J. W. Cates. Also attending the meeting was General Chairman J. T. Bass and we were sure glad to see him.

The Committee on Investigation brought us up to date on a recent investigation charging a maintainer of short flagging.

There was a report on Grievances and we discussed those collected and those in the making.

The financial report was read and members present were brought up to date by O. B. Ross, financial secretary.

It was time for election of lodge officers again and here is a run down of officers elected: C. W. Vaughn, Jr. is still our local chairman; Financial Secretary, O. B. Ross; Chief Signalman, C. K. Keller; Trustees, L. T. Mayes, C. M. Wood and G. L. Choate; Grievance Committee, C. W. Vaughn, Jr., P. E. Brumfield and T. C. Jones; Chaplain, T. C. Jones; Recording Secretary, J. W. Cates.

The meeting was adjourned to enjoy a nice meal, after which we were brought up to date on outstanding things by our General Chairman, J. T. Bass.

Our next meeting will be held at the Hillcrest Motel, Seebree, Ky., unless notified otherwise. The men that do attend these meetings would sure like to see the rest of you fellows attend. Come and speak your piece; find out what's going on. If you have a claim, present it to your local chairman for handling. Don't let the time run out and don't be afraid to make one if you feel it's legitimate.

J. W. Cates

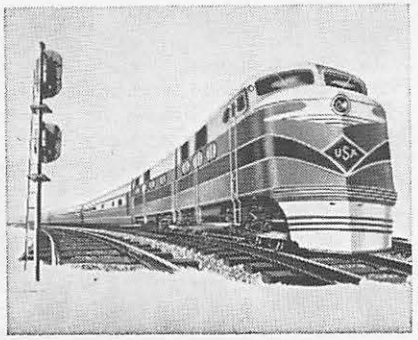
Santa Fe

FORT WORTH, TEX. (121). The regular meeting of our Local was held at the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth on July 16 with Chief Signalman B. F. Johnson presiding over the meeting.

There were 18 Brothers from the Northern and Southern Divisions in attendance. Vice President B. H. Steuerwald was also present.

Officers and committeemen were nominated at this meeting.

Glen C. Banzhaf



Obituary

R. L. Ballenger, retired member of Local 103, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, passed away May 4, 1966. He was 72.

Brother Ballenger was working as a signalman at St. Joseph, Mo., at the time of his retirement April 20, 1959 after completing 33 years of service.

The officers and members of Local 103 express their deepest sympathy to his widow and two sons. Ed.

F. H. Arndt, retired member of Local 96, New York Central Railroad, passed away suddenly of a heart attack at his home recently.

Brother Arndt retired on March 31, 1966 after 47 years of service.

The officers and members of Local 96 extend deepest sympathy to the surviving members of his family.

Lyle G. Chambers

J. B. Cottrell, retired member of Local 48, Pennsylvania Railroad, passed away July 3, 1966. He was 85.

Brother Cottrell was signal maintainer T&S at Marcus Hook, Pa., at the time of his retirement November 29, 1947 after completing 41 years of service. He served as a Local board trustee for many years and was a faithful member of our Brotherhood.

The officers and members of Local 48 extend deepest sympathy to the surviving members of his family. Ed.

Norman M. Kelley, retired member of Local 31, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, passed away July 22, 1966 in Memorial Hospital at Cumberland, Maryland. He was 69.

Brother Kelley, better known as "Mike," was a native of Wilmington, Delaware, but had resided at Hyndman, Pennsylvania, E. E. Pittsburgh Division, for a number of years. He served in various capacities in the signal department and was maintainer at Hyndman at the time of his retirement in 1962. He was Past Chief Signalman of Local 31.

Brother Kelley was a member of the United Church of Christ, the Hyndman Grange, and Hyndman Lodge 589 F & AM, of which he was Past Master. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and one grand daughter.

Deepest sympathy is extended to his family. Ed.

Chester Relyea, member of Local 160, New York Central, passed away suddenly on July 13, 1966. He was 64.

"Ike," as he was affectionately known, was the good samaritan to any young maintainer in trouble, always willing to assist. Brother Relyea had over 40 years of service and had been a member of our Brotherhood for many years.

To the members of his family, the officers and members of Local 160 extend deepest sympathy. W. Deatcher

J. F. Mullins, retired member of Local 176, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, passed away recently. He was 77.

Brother Mullins was working as a signal maintainer at Berry, Ky., at the time of his retirement February 1, 1954 after completing 40 years of service.

He was an active member of the Local before retirement and at one time held the office of Local Chairman.

The officers and members of Local 176 extend deepest sympathy to his widow and other surviving members of his family. Ed.

Paul F. Gest, member of Missouri Pacific Local 206, passed away July 31 after a short illness. Brother Gest was 56 years old.

He began his signaling career during October, 1944. A new position was established at Trinity, Texas during 1946 and Brother Gest, the senior bidder, was assigned there. He was working that position at the time of his death.

Brother Gest is survived by his widow, two sons, and one daughter.

The officers and members of Local 206 extend deepest sympathy to the surviving members of the family.

A. T. Payne

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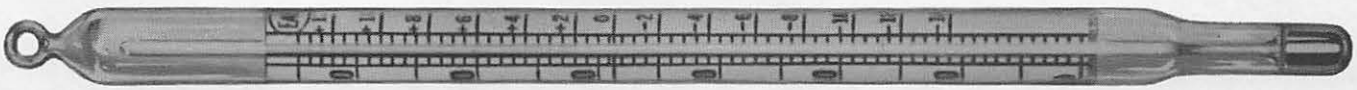

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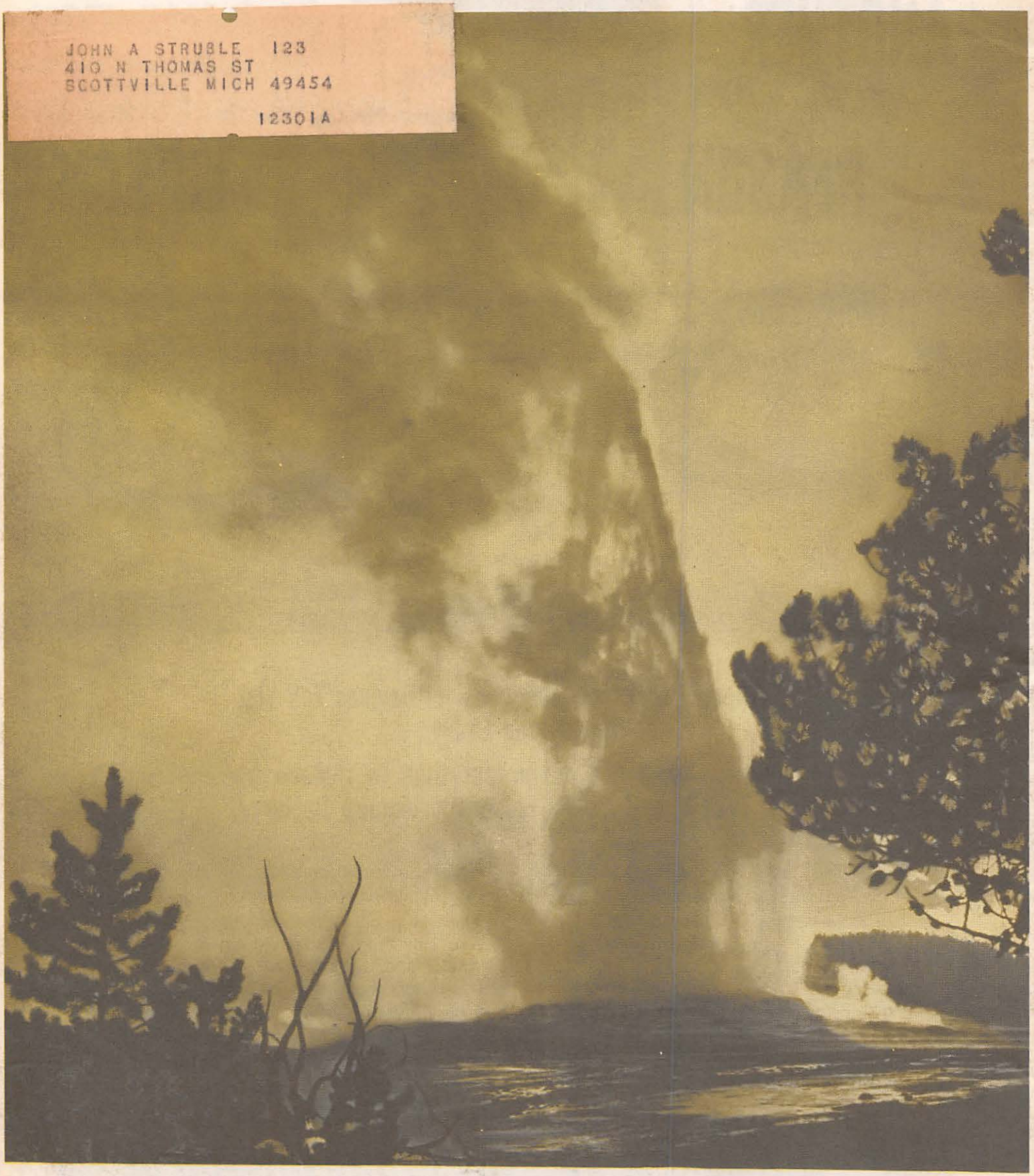

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